The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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FINANCIAL.

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We invite Advertisers to consult our terms before closing contracts elsewhere for this Fall's advertising, either in the city or country newspapers, and can guarantee entire satisfaction to those who entrust their business to our charge. We keep files of all the newspapers for the convenience of advertisers as well as ourselves.

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LIGHT'S SHIPPERS' DIRECTORY FOR THE NORTHWEST.

Merchants will find it for their interest to SUBSCRIBE FOR NO OTHER until they see

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PUBLISHED BY

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The Editor has been a prominent shipper for fifteen years, and thoroughly knows his business.

For more than six months he has been carefully at work upon this book, until it is believed to EMBRACE EVERY TOWN IN THE NORTHWEST, and to be by far the MOST COMPLETE AND RELIABLE DIRECTORY for SHIPPERS by RAIL and EXPRESS ever issued. It also contains much other valuable matter, making an 8vo. volume of nearly 400 pages.

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A few Very Desirable Offices are offered for rent in the Tribune Building.

Single or in suites.

With and without Vaults.

English Tile Floors throughout the Building.

Elevator running during all business hours.

These Offices are not equaled in the city.

The best for all classes of business requiring a central location. W. C. DOW, Room 21 Tribune Building.

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New, first-class building; central location; plenty of steam power; splendidly lighted; steam elevator; front and rear entrance; BASEMENT; Third and Fourth Stories, each 28x195 feet; long lease; separately or entire. S. P. ROUNDS, 175 Monroe-st., near cor. LaSalle.

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A 3-story stone front building, 204 and 206 Madison-st., between Franklin and Fifth-av., 45x182. Will rent low to Wholesale Trade. Also, third and fourth stories of 138 and 140 Lake-st. These lots are well lighted. Size, 40x140. Apply to J. B. MALLERS, 204 and 206 East Madison-st.

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We have now displayed on our Counters the largest and most elegant stock of

Men's & Boys' FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING

Ever brought to this city, and would invite buyers to examine our goods and get prices before purchasing elsewhere.

We manufacture our own goods, and will guarantee satisfaction in every instance.

In our MERCHANT TAILORING DEPARTMENT we have a large and varied assortment of IMPORTED WOOLENS, to make to ORDER.

WILDE, BLUETT & CO., Northwest Corner State and Madison-sts.

REAL ESTATE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MOST STYLISH PROPERTY IN THE VICINITY OF CHICAGO,

FRONTING

East on Drexel Boulevard, 200 feet wide. South on Fifty-first-st., 400 feet wide. West on Cottage Grove-av., 100 feet wide. North on Fiftieth-st.

Thursday Afternoon, Sept. 4, 1873,

At 3½ o'clock, on the Ground.

The Title is perfect. An Abstract will be furnished to each purchaser. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers, 15 & 17 Randolph-st.

HOSIERY, YARNS, &c.

BURKITT, SUTTON & STANLEY,

Retail—68 STATE-ST.

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Have now in stock and are receiving a splendid assortment of Canvas Embroideries, Zephyr Worsted, German Yarns, Hosiery, and Knit Goods, in great variety.

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KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO CORN STARCH,

IN SEASONS OF CHOLERA OR ANY PREVAILING EPIDEMIC,

IS A MOST HEALTHFUL ARTICLE OF DIET.

It is made from the most delicate part of INDIAN CORN, and is PERFECTLY PURE. It is easy of digestion, and a delicious and most nutritious SUMMER FOOD.

For 40 years it has stood unrivaled for purity and perfection.

Get none but the ORIGINAL PREPARATION, with T. KINGSFORD & SON'S name on each package. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

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WANTED—AGENTS—FROM $75 to $250 per month, everywhere, to sell one of the most useful articles ever invented needed in every family. Send for Circular. Address, SECOMB & CO., 157 State-st., CHICAGO, Ill.

Situation Wanted

By a first-class cutter. Reference can be given if required. Address S 99, Tribune office.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CARD.

Harmonia Lodge, 61, U. O. D. H

Harmonia Lodge, No. 130, having separated from our Lodge, we will hereafter sign, instead Harmonia Lodge, No. 130, V. D. H., HARMONIA LODGE, NO. 61, U. O. D. H., and continue under the old charter.

THE COMMITTEE.

TO CAPITALISTS.

The proprietors of an old-established Manufactory of Machinery, with a large stock of real estate, stock, machinery, and buildings without incumbrance, doing business in one of the most rapidly developing manufacturing suburbs of Chicago, desire to associate parties of means for developing and extending the business now rapidly increasing.

The proprietors invite the attention of "bona fide" parties to the opportunity offered, and to such parties an investigation into the assets and capabilities of the business is invited. Address E B B, State-st. Savings Bank.

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AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO.,

118 and 120 Monroe-st., Chicago.

BASE BALL GOODS.

Largest stock in the West, at low prices, at KELLEY'S, 88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

WONDERFUL!

NEW PATENT.

Every one call and see it. STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS FOR SALE. Room 4, 134 South Clark-st.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of D. Goodman & Co., is dissolved by limitation. D. GOODMAN, E. GOODMAN, HEZ YOUNG.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1873.

MEETINGS.

Attention, Sir Knights!

Stated Conclave of St. Bernard Commandery No. 35, K. T., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock. Work in the order of K. T. By order of E. C. J. O. DICKERSON, Recorder.

POLITICAL.

Convention of the Anti-Monopolists of Minnesota at Owatonna.

Ara Barton Nominated for Governor, and Ebenezer Ayres for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Tariff and Salary Steals, the Fort Snelling Steal, and the Rankin Steal.

The Farmers of Livingston County, Ill., Nominate an Independent County Ticket.

A State Reform Convention to Be Held at Milwaukee, Sept. 23.

Butler's Chances for the Massachusetts Governorship Thought to Be Improving.

Political Movements in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and Elsewhere.

Minnesota Anti-Monopolists' State Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OWATONNA, Minn., Sept. 2.—The Convention met at noon, with Ignatius Donnelly temporary Chairman. About one hundred delegates present. On taking the chair, Mr. Donnelly said they were called by common consent the People's Anti-Monopoly Party. He regarded the name a good one, and embracing everything. He cited as deserving the highest commendation the following declaration, passed by the Locofocos at Utica, N. Y., 1837:

Man's natural rights of person are his right to exist, and to enjoy his existence, and the right to exercise those physical and mental faculties with which nature has endowed him. Man's rights in relation to things are his rights to the things produced by the exercise of his personal endowments and his right to participate in those bounties which nature has equally given to all. Right and relation to action is the first principle of equality which teaches man to do to others as he would that others should do to him. Those acts are naturally, politically, and morally right which may be done by all without injury to any.

Mr. Donnelly then proceeded to say that our Government means, above all things, the equal right of all men to life, liberty, and happiness. The system of grants to certain people or classes is giving advantage to the few and creating an inequality. He referred to England, in Queen Elizabeth's time, when everything was made the subject of grants, and she only saved a complete overthrow of the crown by placing herself at the head of a reform party. The Cromwellian revolution, of which our free government was the outgrowth, was the result of the contest with monopolies, and our American liberties were born of a battle with monopolists. He cited the treatment accorded by England to American and other colonies, as the counterpart of the treatment now being accorded the people of the West.

On the question of parties, he said: "We are not here as Democrats nor Republicans, but as citizens. Many of us believe that the Democratic party saved the nation in the time of Andrew Jackson, and others believe that the Republican party saved the nation in the time of Abraham Lincoln. Many of us think that the Democratic party was right until the slave question arose, and that the Republican party was right until the monopoly question arose. The noble principles of Jefferson made the party of Lincoln possible, the great work of the Republican party is the foundation from which we propose to build to-day a higher structure, and nobler doctrine." He took the ground that relief could not be found in either of the old parties, but a new party was necessary, and they had met to-day to organize such a party. The terms of contempt flung at it, the name of potato-boy party given it, the allusions to hickory shirts and plantation shoes, all show that the governing classes regard it as a species of servile insurrection. He said as soon as nominations were made the same would demand that the Democrats would have nothing to do with it, while Republicans will cry out that it is a Democratic movement. A people's party could not be organized and any part of the people excluded, and they should welcome all men who agreed with them upon the points at issue, not caring how they may differ on points not at issue.

He concluded by saying: "Nominate a ticket and stand by it. Work for it, and never cease working for it until the last vote is polled on election day."

Caucuses were held last night, and this forenoon the feeling was about unanimous in favor of nominating a full State ticket. Oliver Dalrymple, of Ramsey; John H. Stevens, of Hennepin; Samuel Mayall, of Ramsey; and Ira Barton, of Rice, are prominent for Governor in the order named. Dyke, present incumbent, will be nominated for Treasurer.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PLATFORM.

OWATONNA, Minn., Sept. 2.—The following is the platform adopted by the Farmers' Convention to-day, as reported by the Committee:

WHEREAS, The leading issues that have hitherto divided the people of this country into political parties have ceased to exist, and it is unwise to seek to continue the old party organizations, now that new and momentous questions have arisen; and,

WHEREAS, The principal question now demanding consideration is that involving the privileges and powers of corporations as antagonizing with, and operating in opposition to, the well-being of the people; and,

WHEREAS, We, the farmers and mechanics, laborers of Minnesota, deem the triumph of the people, in this contest with monopolies, essential to the perpetuation of our free institutions and the promotion of our private and national prosperity; and,

WHEREAS, In addition to this and to the honest and economical administration of the Government we recognize no party distinctions nor political issues now before the country as worthy of more than minor consideration; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That the purpose of all proper government is the promotion of the welfare of the entire people; that, therefore, the conduct of any citizen, association, or corporation, whether chartered or otherwise, which may operate to the prejudice of this general welfare, is antagonistic to the true objects of government, and violative of the fundamental principles upon which all correct law is passed.

Second—That we recognize no political party nor individual aspirant for office as worthy of our support unless it or he will unite with us in declaring that the Government cannot alienate its sovereignty either in whole or in part to any person, association, or corporation for any purpose whatever, but is always and must forever remain subject to the sovereign authority and control of the Government.

Third—That we will not aid in elevating any man to any important public position whatever who will either deny or object to the exercise by the Legislature of the power to reverse and annul at any time any chartered privilege of so-called vested right, or any privilege claimed to be involved in any charter to any corporation, railroad or otherwise, which experience has shown is or may be exercised by such corporation or by other similar corporations to the detriment of the public welfare; and that we will demand from every candidate for a high executive, legislative, or judicial position, to whom we accord our support, that he shall pledge himself to recognize the maintenance of this right by the Government as a sacred duty essential for its preservation of the liberties of the people, and the stability and prosperity of the Commonwealth.

Fourth—That taxes can only be rightfully levied for the purpose of raising revenues to defray the expenses of the Government in the discharge of its legitimate duties, supporting public institutions, and promoting the public welfare; and that the levying of such imposts as inure to the benefit of a class in the community, while being detrimental to other classes, are unjust and oppressive; and that tariffs levied on imported articles may be, and often are, so arranged as to become thus discriminative and injurious, and that it is therefore essential that the utmost care should be taken in framing such tariff laws, in order that these objectionable features may be avoided, and that they may operate for the well-being of the entire community.

Fifth—That it is contrary to the spirit and purpose of a republican government that its servants should be compensated for their public services to an extent that will make officeholding attractive to human cupidity, and that in the late act of Congress increasing official and Congressional salaries, notwithstanding the pleas and excuses urged in its palliation, we recognize only a corrupt and reprehensible avarice and reckless disregard of the public weal which deserves the severest censure, and that we demand the repeal of the law at the earliest practical moment, and declare every man who supported and approved, or aided and abetted in procuring the passage and approval, or received benefit through its enactment, whether in the shape of back-pay or future-pay, as unworthy of the confidence of his fellow-citizens, and unfit for the further occupancy of any position of public trust.

Sixth—That all participants in the Credit Mobilier and the corrupt transactions exposed by its investigation of the late Congress, and by the late Treasury of the State, deserve to have been punished as criminals, and that those who aided them from more complete exposure, and consequently punishment, should likewise be objects of public scorn and contumely.

Seventh—That every public officer is amenable to the people for his conduct, and that public sentiment should demand and compel the resignation of all those who are guilty of misrepresenting their constituents by malfeasance in office, or neglecting to execute faithfully the duties intrusted to them.

Eighth—That the fees and salaries at present allowed to county and other officials within this State are frequently excessive, and that these should never be greater than is paid by private individuals to their employes engaged in similar duties, and bearing similar responsibilities; and that we demand that the State Legislature shall, at its next session, remedy this evil and reduce such salaries, fees, &c., to what will be no more than a just and reasonable compensation, and thus, by removing the inducements for holding, lessen the desire for seeking office, and obviate, to a considerable extent, one of the most potent causes of local political corruption.

Ninth—That our experience proves that persons elected by parties are subservient to the leaders and wire-pullers of the parties electing them in the performance of their public duties, to the neglect, partially or wholly, of the opinions and wishes of the masses of the people; and that, therefore, we, as farmers and laborers, in despair of ever having our wishes complied with or our interests subserved in the administration of public affairs, until we shall take upon ourselves the discharge of the duties we owe to ourselves and to each other, of choosing and electing our own candidates independently of the action of all other political organizations; and we, therefore, earnestly recommend to the farmers and laborers of the State that we shall do all in our power to procure the nomination and election of a full and complete county, district, and State tickets, embracing candidates selected in the interests of the masses of the people for all the positions in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the Government, to be elected this fall, and that to the end that this policy may generally obtain, we solicit the co-operation of the industrial masses of other States, in order that the influence of the movement may be extended to the Administration of our National affairs.

Tenth—That we receive with satisfaction the decision of the Supreme Court of this State, in the case of Blake vs. the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Co., in which the Court holds in effect that the railroads are simply improved highways or public roads, and that as such the right to prescribe a rate of tolls and charges is an attribute of the sovereignty of the people, of which no legislation can divest them, and that the thanks of all the people of this State are due to W. P. Clough, the attorney for the plaintiff, whose skill, energy, and devotion to the cause of the people rendered this judicial triumph.

Eleventh—That we have seen with alarm the startling revelations in reference to the condition of our State Treasury, the undoubted defalcation of our Treasurer of over $100,000, and the reported defalcation of his predecessor of nearly $40,000; the loaning of the public funds to merchants and lumber-dealers; the making of accounts with bogus certificates of deposit; the fact that nearly half a million of the school-funds, the precious heritage of our children, was left unindorsed, as required by law, and constituted the mercy of these dishonest officials; and the perjuries of the State Treasurer before the Committee, and finally the desperate efforts that were successfully made to hide the ring of guilty parties who had used the State Treasury as their tool.

Twelfth—That we claim that the law requiring these companies to fence the lines of their roads should be strictly enforced, and that the said companies should be compelled to pay for all loss or damage to stock caused by the absence of such fences.

Thirteenth—That we are opposed to the monopoly of wood-land by the railroad companies, and the railroad rings as a shameful tax on the industry of the people.

Fourteenth—We are in favor of free water communication with the ocean by means of the improvement of the Mississippi River and other great rivers of the State, and the improvement of the great lakes; that we are in favor of an examination by the National Government of the region between the St. Croix and Lake Superior, to ascertain whether canal communication can be made to connect the tributaries of the Mississippi with the waters of Lake Superior.

Fifteenth—We are in favor of such reasonable limitation of the hours of labor in the shops and factories of the State as will give the laboring people opportunity for moral and mental improvement.

Sixteenth—That we demand a State law that will pay out of the public funds the costs and charges of all suits brought by individuals to enforce the laws of the State against railroad corporations.

Seventeenth—That this Convention sympathizes with all attempts for the moral improvement of the people, and that we regard the societies of the land, which are working by moral suasion for the advancement of the cause, as deserving of the consideration of good men everywhere.

Eighteenth—That the honor of our State demands that the delegation in Congress from this State call for a thorough investigation into the equitable settlement, so-called, of the transfer of the Fort Snelling property.

Nineteenth—That the subserviency of the present candidate for Governor on the Republican State ticket to the interest of railroads shows him to be an enemy to the rights of the farmer and laborer, and a friend of monopoly.

STATE TICKET.

The following is the ticket nominated: For Governor, Ara Barton, of Rice County; Lieutenant-Governor, Ebenezer Ayres, of Washington County; State Treasurer, E. W. Dike, of Rice County; Secretary of State, J. H. Stevens, of Minneapolis; for Attorney-General, W. H. Clough.

Livingston County (Ill.) Anti-Monopoly Nominations.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PONTIAC, Ill., Sept. 3.—Livingston County has been very properly called the "cradle" of the Anti-Monopoly party in this State. For it was in this county that the farmers first "cut loose" and declared themselves free from all former party alliances. On the 31st of May, after a careful deliberation by the committeemen, it was unanimously resolved that past experience had taught them that they could hope for no relief from either political party, and they deemed it both prudent and advisable, for the purpose of future action, that a more thorough and perfect organization be formed in the county, to carry out the various questions of reform which were so intimately connected with their political and material existence.

To-day was the day chosen for holding the County Convention, to nominate candidates for the county offices to be filled at the election in November.

After a long but harmonous contest, the Convention nominated R. R. Wallace, of Chatsworth, for County Judge. His nomination was received with great enthusiasm.

Another long and tedious ballot ensued, resulting in the choice of W. P. Crowell for County Clerk.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for County Treasurer, and resulted in the choice of J. H. O. Stitt, of Nebraska. The Convention then nominated M. Lombaugh, of Sunbury, as Superintendent of Public Schools. A Central Committee was then chosen for the ensuing year, consisting of W. A. McKeighan, S. S. Morgan, Richard Evans, Asa Blakesly, and S. T. K. Prime. The Town Executive Committees were re-elected.

A resolution was then passed reaffirming the principles of the Livingston County Clafform, and pledging the unanimous support of the Convention to it and the ticket nominated.

The ticket nominated here to-day gives universal satisfaction, and is considered a strong one, composed of Republicans and Democrats, all farmers with one exception, and will draw a large vote from both of the old parties. This is the largest political convention ever held in the county, and gives some idea of the real strength of the movement, which is sure to sweep everything before it at the election in November.

State Reform Convention to Be Held at Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 2.—The following call for a State Reform Convention has been issued, and will appear in the morning papers:

A State Convention is hereby called, to meet in the City of Milwaukee at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, Sept. 23, 1873, for the purpose of nominating candidates for State officers, and for the transaction of such other business as the Convention may think proper, when assembled. Each Senatorial and Assembly District in the State will be entitled to two delegates in said Convention. Any Master of a Grange, or his proxy; any head of an organized industrial association, or his proxy; any President of a chartered college, or his proxy, will also be received as full delegate.

All electors of Wisconsin who believe that both of the great political parties have survived their usefulness; who desire substantial reform in our public affairs; who believe with Jefferson, that "to make us a happy and prosperous people, a wise and frugal Government is necessary, which shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits of industry and improvement, and shall not take from the mouths of labor the bread it has earned;" who find in the following summary of Jefferson the "essential principles of our Government, and consequently those which ought to shape its administration:"

"Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political.

"Peace, commerce, and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none.

"The support of the State Governments in all their rights, as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies;

"The preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor, as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad;

"A jealous care of the right of election by the people—a mild and safe corrective of abuses which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided;

"Absolute acquiescence in the decisions of the majority,—the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to force,—the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism;

"A well-disciplined militia—our best reliance in peace, and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them;

"The supremacy of the civil over the military authority;

"Economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened;

"The honest payment of our debts, and the sacred preservation of the public faith;

"Encouragement of agriculture and of commerce as its handmaid;

"The diffusion of information and the arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason;

"Freedom of religion;

"Freedom of the press;

"Freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus;

"And trial by juries impartially selected."

And all who desire to free the industry of the nation from the incubus of monopolies; who wish to join in the condemnation of public plunderers; who demand sobriety and purity of life, as well as mental ability, in those who make and execute our laws; in short, all who are willing to inaugurate a new and better party, that shall more nearly represent the best judgment and highest conscience of the American people, are earnestly solicited to take part in choosing delegates to said Convention.

Fellow-citizens! Let us arise and turn the money-changers out of the temples of legislation. Let us inaugurate an era of real, and not merely pretended, reform. Let us bury the past and build for the future. Let us adopt a platform of solid principles, of living and not dead issues. Let us ignore the old party wire-pullers, and nominate a ticket of honest and able men. If the citizens of Wisconsin really want reform, now is the time to exercise their opportunity. They can choose their own delegates to a People's Convention, and can control it without reference to the aims of any individual.

O. W. WIGHT, Chairman State Reform Committee.

R. W. PEEKS, Secretary.

The Massachusetts Primaries.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 2.—The ward caucuses in Springfield to-night were packed by Liberals, Democrats, and outsiders voting for Butler. The check-lists were used in only ten wards, but those elected Washburn delegates. The Butlerites refused to use the check-lists in several cases, and in two wards the caucuses split before the balloting and chose rival delegates. The footing for Governor is: Washburn 4; Butler contested 5. Our total footings to-night are: Washburn, 123; Butler, 153; doubtful, 9. Butler's chances are improving a little, but there is still a good hundred against him, according to the best calculations. It is quite probable, however, that there will be contested seats enough made up to hold the balance of power in the Convention, and that upon the decision of these there will be a division before balloting for Governor, and we shall have two regular Republican candidates.

It is growing more and more certain that neither side will submit to defeat. The Democrats will probably nominate Leverett Saltonstall to-morrow, an old Whig, in the hope of taking one faction or other of the Republican party, but it is an absurd idea. There is no show for such a game.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 2.—Towns so far heard from give Washburn, 125; Butler, 152, and doubtful or contested, 9 delegates to the State Republican Convention.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—The Democratic State Convention meets at Worcester to-morrow, and ex-Mayor William Gaston, of Boston, will probably be their nominee for Governor. The Republican caucuses at Springfield chose four Washburn and eleven Butler delegates, and there are five double delegations. The Butler faction report to the same tricks of packing the caucuses with Democrats. The latest totals are: Washburn, 122; Butler, 152.

(To The Associated Press.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Sept. 2.—The Springfield Republican caucuses to-night were full and lively. Two of them used the check-list in voting; those elected Washburne delegates. In two others there was a split on the refusal to use the check-lists, and two sets of delegates were chosen from those wards. The result in the city is: Washburne, 4; Butler, 11; contested, 5. Our footings for the State, so far, are: Washburne, 122; Butler, 152; doubtful, 9.

Republican Speakers Decline Engagements in Iowa.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., Sept. 2.—The following letter appears in to-night's *Republican*, the organ of the Republican State Committee:

CHICAGO, Aug. 29, 1873.

DEAR SIR: My absence from the city for some time has prevented my answering your last letter, inviting me to address the citizens of Iowa, until this late day. I am sorry to say that my engagements are such as to prevent my complying with your request. Hoping that you may be successful in the canvass, as heretofore, I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. LOGAN.

Govs. Oglesby and Washburne have written similar letters, and Messrs. Harlan, Palmer, and Orr have been withdrawn. The Chairman says these gentlemen were put on the list because he was strongly requested to do so, and that they are in good standing, and as loyal to the Republican platform, &c.

The Pennsylvania Democracy.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—The Democratic Delegate, Ward, and Representative Conventions met this morning and nominated their various candidates. In the Third Representative Districts the opponents of the Hon. Samuel Josephs refused to go into convention, declaring that they would hold a bolting convention for both Representative and delegate to the State Convention. A split in the camp is probable.

On did—that the reformers intend starting an organ of their own shortly.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 2.—The Democratic County Convention met at the Lafayette House this forenoon, and nominated a full county ticket. At the opening of the Convention a resolution was introduced concerning the action of the State Convention in admitting contesting delegates from this county, but it was laid on the table by a decided majority. The proceedings were harmonious. A portion of the Laborers' Reform and Temperance tickets were taken up. Resolutions were passed indorsing the State platform and county and State nominations.

San Francisco Politics.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—Political excitement runs high. The People's Anti-Railroad ticket is strong, and it is believed will sweep the field. The people feel that they have no other means to defeat railroad monopoly, which controlled both the other conventions.

The contest for Chief of Police has taken a strong religious complexion, and will be bitter at the polls. The order of United Americans has declared in favor of Cockrill, and, in consequence, Crowley will receive a large number of Democratic Catholic votes.

The contest for School Directors is characterized by the same principles. Ample preparations have been made to preserve order at the polls to-morrow.

Wisconsin Republican State Nominations.

Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 2.—The response of the Republican press to the action of the State Convention is unusually favorable. Except objections to the candidates for Lieutenant-Governor and Treasurer, expressed by a few papers, the indorsement of the ticket and platform is very hearty. Gov. Washburn's renomination is most warmly approved, and the majority for him estimated at 30,000 to 40,000, while some Democrats hereabout privately set it still higher.

Ohio Legislative Nominations.

TOLEDO, Sept. 2.—The Democratic Senatorial Convention at Ottawa to-day nominated Judge E. D. Potter, of Lucas, and Alexander W. Tressler, of Henry County, to the State Senate.

Tammany to Call a State Convention.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Tammany Hall Committee on Organization held a secret meeting this evening, at which an animated debate took place on the matter of securing rights of organization in the appointment and distribution of inspectors of election and poll clerks. A committee was appointed to wait on the Police Commissioners. The State Central Committee will issue a call to-morrow for a State Convention.

Reform Movement in Brooklyn, N. Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Brooklyn Reform Committee of Fifty held a secret meeting to-night. They resolved to prepare an address to the public, and to invite the co-operation of the Committee of One Hundred, and held public meetings with a view to bring about a radical reform in all branches of the city government. They also resolved to resume the case of impeachment of District-Attorney Buiton.

Farmers' Demonstration at Washington, Iowa.

WASHINGTON, Iowa, Aug. 30, 1873.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Next Friday, Sept. 5, there will be the greatest demonstration, at the Fair-grounds, by the Farmers, ever known in this part of Iowa.

J. W.

Wilmington (Del.) Municipal Elections.

WILMINGTON, Del., Sept. 2.—The municipal elections here took place to-day. The Republicans were successful by increased majorities.

NEW YORK.

The Bond Forgeries—Statements of Officers of Companies Whose Bonds are Supposed to Have Been Imitated—Failure of the Erie Railway Bankers—The Brooklyn Defalcations.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Bischoffsheim & Co., the Erie Railway bankers in London, and their agents here, E. H. Biederman & Co., having failed, by themselves, or through their friends, to settle their accounts, the courts have been invoked to declare a settlement. The property of Bischoffsheim has been attached.

The funds of Kendrick & Co., the alleged swindlers of Sanders & Hardenbergh, by means of forged bonds, have been attached. It appears that Sanders & Hardenbergh's check to the order of J. F. Franklin for $25,000, in payment of the forged bonds, was collected by the Union Trust Company of the Fourth National Bank and put to the credit of Kendrick & Co., which firm on Saturday early drew for checks on the Trust Company for $11,000 and $8,000, but the man attempting to collect them was informed of an irregularity existing, and that the checks could not then be paid, since when no one has sought to collect them.

While the late Mayor Kalbfleisch was living a suit was brought against him by Mary Jane Wade for $150,000 damages for a breach of promise of marriage, and yesterday she obtained through counsel an order against his executors to show cause why the trial of the case should not go on.

Police Commissioner Gardner says that himself and Capt. McCullough are from the same part of Scotland, and that the charges of blackmail which have been made against the latter must be "trumped up."

A short examination took place to-day in the case of Leonard Brown, who is supposed to be the main instrument in the attempt to place the counterfeit bonds, and he was remanded for further examination to-morrow. Brown swore that he was ignorant of the fraudulent character of the bonds when he gave them to the brokers to negotiate. Holbrook stated that on Thursday last Brown tendered a bond, stating that he had $30,000 worth of the same for sale. This bond was shown to Hosford, of No. 32 Pine street, and arrangements were made for a negotiation, but, on Holbrook's returning to his office and scrutinizing the bonds, he discovered the forgery, and immediately telegraphed all over Wall street a notification of the forgery. Brown informed him, a few days previously, that he had a brown-stone building for sale for $30,000 cash, but since then Holbrook had discovered that the house did not belong to Brown. About a month ago Brown tried to negotiate a note of $1,000 with him, which, on examination, was found to be spurious.

Mr. Denny, Chairman of the Governing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange, said to-day that he was confident that no other bonds than those of the Buffalo, New York & Erie and the New York Central have been counterfeited. The Treasurer of the New Jersey Central Railroad says that he has neither seen nor heard of any forged bonds of the Company. The Secretary of the Western Union Telegraph Company makes a similar statement in regard to the bonds of that corporation.

Messrs. Haskins & Broce to-day temporarily suspended business. It is now understood that the advances of this firm to the swindlers amounted to $40,000.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The *Tribune* says the resignation of City Treasurer Sprague, of Brooklyn, has been tendered. It will be sent to the Board of Aldermen on Monday next, and ex-Alderman D. D. Whitney will be nominated by the Mayor as his successor. It is believed that the appointment will be confirmed.

Two persons connected with the Trust Company have filed affidavits charging Sprague with malfeasance in office. These will be presented to the Grand Jury, and action will probably be taken in a few days. There prevails a deep-seated feeling that, in addition to what is known at present, the connection of all the members of the ring with frauds will be revealed, and unless Rodman is permitted to escape the whole plan of plunder will be made manifest. It is now stated that if Rodman is tried he will be able to prove that he obeyed the orders of Sprague, and members of the ring, but it is not generally thought that the ring will permit him to appear for trial. In a few days he will be quietly bailed, and will soon disappear from view. Benjamin F. Tracy, counsel for Rodman, said, yesterday, to a *Tribune* reporter, that his client had a good defense against all the charges made against him. He could not say what the defense would be. He could only use general terms, "Not guilty." The books of the Trust Company and the accounts of the City Treasurer show that money has disappeared, but he denied that his client was responsible for the loss. He would show that others were responsible for it. Who these men were he would not say at present.

CHOLERA.

The Disease Raging Fearfully in Southwestern Illinois—Reports from Other Localities.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—A dispatch from Okawville, Ill., twenty-nine miles from here, on the St. Louis & Southeastern Railroad, says: "Cholera, of the true Asiatic type, is raging fearfully. Twenty-three persons died in twelve hours. Among them was the principal bridge-builder of the Southeastern Road, and three of his children. Five died in one family within three hours. The patients die within fifteen minutes after the attack, and turn black immediately. Medical aid has been sent for from the surrounding towns, and the people are rapidly leaving the places. Those who remain are using disinfectants freely, and burning tar in the streets. It is said that no local cause exists for the disease.

DES MOINES, Sept. 1.—Two cases of cholera are reported at Stuart, on the Rock Island Railroad yesterday.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The cholera has made its appearance among the troops at Havre, having been communicated, it is thought, by German emigrants en route for the United States. The fashionable loungers at Tryonville are much alarmed, and leaving as rapidly as possible.

(By Mail.)

From the Rock Island (Ill.) Union.

The alarm seems to be over, in Davenport, in regard to the cholera, and five deaths are all yet known from the disease, viz: C. H. Brown, telegraph-operator; John C. Read, expressman; Henry M. Stoeckler, Brooklyn, Iowa; a daughter of Jacob Jacobson; Abram Stoner, Vinton, Ia. Brown was the first case; taken Tuesday morning, and died that night. The same night, J. C. Read, expressman, took Stoner from the depot to Mercy Hospital. That night Read was taken, and died the next morning. Stoner also died Friday. Stoeckler was taken on Friday, and died Saturday morning. Friday afternoon a daughter of Jacob Jacobsen, living at the corner of Washington and Union streets, was suddenly taken with cholera, and in four hours after was a corpse, dying in great agony. She was 10 years of age.

Foul Play Suspected.

KEOKUK, Iowa, Sept. 2.—Mr. Adams, a prominent citizen of Hamilton, Ill., left Cuba, Ill., for his home on Monday, Aug. 25, and, as he has not been seen since, foul play is suspected by his family and friends. He was last seen at Bushnell, Ill. The agony of suspense threatens to prove fatal to his sorrowing wife.

FOREIGN.

Pilgrimage of English Catholics to Paray-le-Monial.

Admiral Yelverton Sails from Cartagena with the Spanish Iron-Clads.

The Insurgents Do Not Fulfill Their Threats of Firing on Him.

Eight Passengers Killed by an Accident on the Luxembourg Railway.

Ninety Persons Drowned While Crossing the Indus.

Serious Socialistic Troubles in Andalusia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Six hundred pilgrims left London to-day for Paray le Monial. Yesterday they were addressed by Arch-bishop Manning.

(By Mail.)

PILGRIMS TO PARAY-LE-MONIAL.

From the Saturday Review, Aug. 16.

We took occasion a year ago to call attention to the revived passions for pilgrimages throughout Catholic Europe, which appears still to be rapidly on the increase, and has now extended to our own country. In some shape or other, no doubt, the custom is not only as old as Christianity, but is common to all the principal religions of the world. The popular pilgrimages to Assisi and Loretto, which have lately assumed something of a political character, have been forbidden by the Italian Government on the very sufficient plea of the danger to the public health of those vast gatherings of the "great unwashed" in the hot season, and with cholera in the air. But no such prohibition is of course to be looked for from the present French Government, and the rival attractions of Lourdes and La Salette having for the present been exhausted, there is just now a tremendous run, if the expression may be pardoned, on Paray-le-Monial, and England is called upon to supply its contingent of devotees. We should be sorry to say anything that could justly cause pain to religious minds, and the pilgrim idea, as the French would express it, is too ancient and too widespread not to deserve respectful treatment even from those who fail to s

WISCONSIN.

The Late Republican State Convention—A Most Extraordinary Piece of Work.

The "Regency" Slate Smashed, but Mr. Keyes Not Personally Overthrown.

Disgust of the Party in Regard to Most of the Nominees.

The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Aiming at the Governorship.

How the Milwaukee Delegation Figured in the Convention—Why Mr. Thomson Withdrew from the Canvass.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 1, 1873.

The late Madison Convention undoubtedly achieved a

MOST EXTRAORDINARY PIECE OF WORK;

and, when it got through with it, the Convention itself was scarcely less amazed with what it had done, or less disgusted with the work it had finished, than are the Republicans of the State, who are expected cheerfully to accept the job and call it a good one. How it was done, or what it was done for, the Convention would not tell; nor could anybody else. Had the delegates been inordinately drunk, their preposterous performance might have been charitably attributed to the effect of inebriety; but they were ordinarily sober, and their achievement must, therefore, be charged to egregious stupidity. There is, however, this apology for it: The delegates generally went up to Madison with a unanimous, but unorganized, purpose to overthrow the Regency, and utterly destroy its kingdom. But they have been so long used to having their work cut and dried for them, and accustomed to merely acquiescing in the arrangements of the Regency, that, the moment they cut loose from that sort of anchorage,

THEY WERE ALL AT SEA,

without leadership, organization, or definite aim. They accordingly charged and sloshed round after a most promiscuous fashion. They nominated men that they did not mean to nominate, and left men out in the wet that they meant to bring in. With the exception of the name first on the ticket, every man that they nominated astonished them more than the one they had nominated before; and, driving thus around without discipline or direction, they were in a fit condition to be captured, as they were in the end, by the vary man they went out on purpose to capture; and that is how Mr. Keyes came to be confirmed in his place by an almost unanimous vote of the Convention.

Nevertheless, our Bismarck by no means surveyed the field with complacency. He snuffed defeat from the outset; and, when he saw the name first on his programme remorselessly wiped out, he incontinently dropped his whole slate, and

GAVE HIS UNDIVIDED ATTENTION

to his own porridge; and thus, partly by force and partly by persuasion, he managed to save his own bacon. It is supposed, moreover, that the Convention, seeing what ruin it had wrought with Bismarck's house, and how rudely it had scattered his playthings, began to be moved with sentiments of commiseration; and, concluding that it had gone far enough, resolved to leave Mr. Keyes as a spared monument of its mercy. It is claimed by some of the delegates, also, that they voted for him because they believed him to be more abundantly endowed with the executive force that is required for his place than is any other man in the party.

But, however rescued, his situation is

FAR FROM BEING A DELIGHTFUL ONE.

He has been left with a ticket on his hands the election of which will require his most indefatigable exertions. Mr. Washburn, to be sure, is a strong man, who stands in no need whatever of assistance from Bismarck. On the contrary, the boot is on the other leg entirely. It should be said, also, that Mr. Frisby, the candidate for Attorney General, will give strength to the ticket. He is an excellent lawyer, an honest man, and a gentleman. He will fill the office quite as ably as it has ever been filled, and his candidacy will no doubt be thoroughly acceptable. But, as for the remainder, it is altogether the thinnest, weakest, slackest outfit that the Republicans of Wisconsin were ever invited to accept. Without Mr. Washburn to haul Mr. Keyes' cart out of the mire, it would infallibly stick in the mud, despite our Bismarck's most diligent pryings and prayers; and, at best, it is extremely doubtful whether even such a Hercules as Washburn will be able to get through with the whole of it.

It may be interesting to the people of Wisconsin to understand, what very likely the most of them are not aware of, that our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor is

A NEPHEW OF THE MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD CORPORATION,

at least nephew to the Attorney of that Company. In order to effect the nomination of Mr. Baker, the whole influence of the Company was noiselessly brought to bear on the Madison Convention, and the majority of the delegates were thus used as innocent and unwilling instruments for advancing the interests of a monopoly that it is for the interest of the public to keep constantly in hand. Had the delegates generally known to what uses they were being put, in all likelihood Mr. Baker would not have been nominated; and, when the facts of the case come to be universally understood, it is altogether probable that he will yet be defeated. In the event of a contingency that is almost certain to occur, if elected, he will become Governor; in which case the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company will have practically seated itself in the Gubernatorial office of Wisconsin. The nephew would be as putty in the hands of his uncle, who would virtually be our Chief Executive. Are the people of Wisconsin prepared thus voluntarily to present to the Milwaukee & St. Paul corporation the reins of the State Government? Perhaps not. But, over and above all the rest, the candidate for Lieutenant-Governor is a person of uncommonly weak parts. In return for his nomination, he made a speech to the Convention that was

INFINITELY SILLY.

So impressed was he with the notion of being Governor, that he could not conceal the idea from the Convention, and, by inoherently blurting it out, he succeeded in making a very sorry spectacle of himself. After witnessing his performance, a good many of the delegates declared that, had they known what a weak one he was, they would never have voted for him. It now remains to be seen whether the voters of this State are ready to ratify his nomination, and thus essentially install the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, first in the Presidency of the Senate, where its influence will by no means be inconsiderable, and next, perchance, in the Governor's office, where it would have such opportunities as would leave it nothing to desire, so far as Wisconsin is concerned.

As for the rest of the Republican ticket, it is

HARDLY WORTH REVIEWING

in detail. It is sufficient to say of Mr. E. W. Young, the candidate for Secretary of State, that he is a sort of office-seeking, fanciful farmer, who has uninterruptedly held a position of some consequence for the last dozen years. He may make a tolerable Secretary of State, though not necessarily because he has made an excellent Clerk of the Assembly. Our candidate for Treasurer is a gentleman for whose nomination nobody in the world can account, not even the members of the Convention that nominated him. The candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction is an unknown gentleman, who may develop into an educational genius. Such as I have described it, therefore, is the body of the ticket, while at the tail of it hangs a venerable Milwaukee tailor.

As may readily be imagined, the thing has

FAILED INCONCEIVABLY FLAT.

A settled sentiment of disgust has taken possession of every Republican. Republican journals will tell us, of course, that the Convention was wonderfully harmonious, and that the Republicans of the State will rally in support of its work with their wonted enthusiasm. But the papers that tell us that stereotyped story tell us a lie, as the ides of November will sufficiently demonstrate. Were the Democrats possessed of one particle of common sense, they might turn their opportunity to account. I have heard a score of Republicans in this city declare that, if the Democrats would nominate a ticket that was even tolerably decent, they would assuredly sustain it. Mr. Washburn will inevitably be elected; but the Democrats were never before offered a more auspicious occasion for effecting a lodgment in some of the other State offices. The Lieutenant-Governorship, in particular, is a piece of fruit that is ripe for their basket, if they had but the sense to reach forth and pluck it. But they have not. So long have they been accustomed to supporting the Republican party by their unconscionable blunders, that they will doubtless never get out of the habit.

Not the least interesting episode of our Madison Convention was the figure that was cut in it by

THE MILWAUKEE DELEGATION;

and not worse unhinged was Mr. Keyes himself than were these same Milwaukee gentlemen. They went boldly out after wool, and came back miserably shorn. They went bravely forth after the Bismarck scalp, and left their own shocks at Madison. If I might be permitted to use a figure of speech that is not strictly classical, I should tell you that our Young Men's Republican Club—erewhile so confident and so defiant—may now be seen about the streets with its tail between its legs, and with an aspect altogether forlorn and dejected. This organization controlled the caucuses for the election of delegates, who were chosen—ostensibly, at least—in the interest of Mr. Thomson; at any rate, that is the sort of assurance they gave him. But, whether they were so elected or not, they sold out in the sequel. Nor were they for a moment a drug in the market. The Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company desired to invest in them, in the interest of Mr. Baker; and, as they had a good deal at stake in the nomination of that gentleman, it is to be presumed that they closed with our delegates at about their own valuation. On the other hand, the Keyes-Carpenter Company made them an offer,—not in cash, but in dicker, and not to induce them to support Baker, but, whatever else they might do, to beat Thomson; and this they were intending to do, and would have done, had they been favored with an opportunity. But the most striking feature of this business was the commerce that was carried on with Keyes about it. If the

YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CLUB OF MILWAUKEE

has heretofore been distinguished for anything in particular, it has been for its deadly hostility to Keyes. But a certain conspicuous and ambitious member of the organization looks with an eye of desire on the Milwaukee Post-Office. Very naturally he concluded, as about every one does who hankers for a Post-Office, that the party to deal with is the person who deals in Post-Offices. Here was an occasion for a fair exchange of commodities. Mr. Keyes wanted the influence of the Milwaukee delegation, and our needy Club-man wanted the Milwaukee Post-Office. Negotiations were accordingly opened and concluded on this basis, though the correspondence was concealed from a majority of the Club. Quite unaware of the contract that had been made to deliver them, the most of the delegates set out for Madison, mightily resolved, as was generally supposed, to sacrifice Keyes or gloriously perish in the attempt. But upon their arrival at the Seat of Government, the adroit monarch of the Regency forthwith had half-a-dozen of the delegates into a private apartment, where he effectually accomplished their ruin; and, through their instrumentality, contrived to

CAPTURE THE WHOLE CROWD.

One distinguished, but modest, member of the Club was seduced with the Chairmanship of the Convention; while the Post-Office person was guaranteed the article he was seeking as soon as it could be furnished under the Civil Service rules. According to agreement, the delegation completed its contract with the Milwaukee & St. Paul people by voting for Baker; while our Post-Office gentleman met his paper to Keyes by giving out that the delegation was not opposed to his renomination. Thus our brave delegates, who went so intrepidly forth to immolate Keyes, found themselves peddled out, barterred off, and sold for a Post-Office; and, instead of coming home with the head of Mr. Keyes on a charger, they came ignominously back with their own crests fallen and their colors bedraggled in the dust. To this lame and impotent conclusion Senator Carpenter contributed, by urging that Mr. Keyes should be renominated; and he had the satisfaction of seeing his feelings scrupulously respected. I am told that much chagrin and some rancor prevails in our Club over the results of their expedition to Madison. Whether or not this ill-feeling will culminate in the disorganization of the concern, remains to be seen.

There is no doubt that the withdrawal of

MR. A. M. THOMSON

from the canvass had much to do with shaping the affairs of the Madison Convention. His action entirely disarranged the plans and purposes of the managers, who had not time to reconstruct their slates or to redispose their forces. It has been given out that, finding the grapes out of his reach, he pronounced them sour, and left those to gather the fruit whose tastes might urge them to the effort necessary to reach it. The statement has also been put forth that he drew out of "that crowd" because he found that he was not likely to be supported by the Rock County and the Milwaukee delegations; which, for aught I know, may be true. Mr. Thomson undoubtedly became aware that the Madison Regency was assiduously endeavoring, through the agency of certain of Mr. Carpenter's familiars in this city, to detach the Milwaukee delegation from his support; and, being cognizant of this fact, he evidently did not care enough about the office of Lieutenant-Governor to resort to the intriguing, trading, and trafficking tactics of his opponents in order to acquire it. The simple truth is, undoubtedly, that he has no appetite for

THE CHICANERY OF POLITICS,

and therefore resolved to retire from the field in season. For the same reason, and undoubtedly influenced Mr. Thomson's action, hundreds of other men, eminently qualified for public duty, instinctively shrunk from the arena of active politics. As a consequence, the places that they ought to occupy, and to which they would lend respectability and distinction, are infested and degraded by that ignoble species of political troglodytes who emanate from the pot-house, and flourish forth in the congenial climate of the caucus. Nor will this state of things be remedied until the intelligent voters of the Commonwealth revolt from the sovereignty of conventions that are packed in the interest of pestilent politicians, and carried in the face of the public with an assurance that is begotten of the power of party discipline.

JUNIUS.

DELAYS IN CITY-TRANSPORTATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: In almost every issue of your paper I notice complaints from various quarters with regard to the delay caused the people of our city by the frequent opening of the bridges. There have been many suggestions of a remedy for this great disturbance of the public travel, but none as yet seem feasible, and, unless some genius hits upon a happy method by which we may go over or under the limpid water, without the usual delay, I see nothing before us but to "grin and bear it."

There is one annoying thing, however, that I desire to call the attention of West Siders to, and which, if duly remedied, will greatly lessen the inconvenience (to the residents of that portion of the city) of being delayed by the bridges. Let them insist upon having the West Side Railroad Company run their cars at a faster rate of speed, most especially at the hours when people are going to and from business. This crawling through the streets when a person is in a hurry to get to his destination is a nuisance which must be righted. If the street-cars do not choose to accommodate the public in this respect, they will be the losers, for the public will find some other medium by which it will be enabled to travel with greater speed than with the present accommodations.

H.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2, 1873.

OFFICIAL NEGLECT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Who are the guardians of the public health? On Saturday last, a body of a large dog was seen lying near the entrance of the Washington street tunnel, having the appearance of dying an unnatural death, by its swollen dimensions. On Sunday it still laid there, under the very eyes of the ever-watchful police,—they having been notified of the fact. On Monday, there it still lay, in a putrefied state, poisoning the atmosphere for a hundred feet around it. This morning, it is still there, and a more disgusting and filthy sight cannot be imagined. The fact of this death-dealing carcass still lying there has been,—so the man who has charge of the tunnel informs me,—reported to the headquarters of the Police Department. The question is: Who are responsible? Yours truly,

CHICAGO, Sept. 2, 1873. W. W.

THE FARMERS' MOVEMENT.

A Card from Mr. S. M. Smith, Secretary of the State Farmers' Association.

He Explains His Winchester Speech, and "Goes for" Some Agricultural Journals.

Convention of the Farmers of Jefferson County, Ill.

They Nominate a Full County Ticket, and Adopt a Plain-Spoken Platform of Principles.

A Card from S. M. Smith.

The selfishness of human nature is proverbial, and he who counts upon man's friendship is pretty sure, sooner or later, to be disappointed. This truth has been brought home to me more than once since I have been *forced* into some prominence in my connections with the Farmers' Movement; but the developments of the past few weeks have convinced me that there cannot be found in any other form of human nature so perfect a realization of the principles of selfishness, and so utter an absence of anything like honor, as has been exhibited by the conductors of some of our farmers' journals, *so-called*. I refer more particularly to that would-be organ of the Farmers' Movement, the *Prairie Farmer*.

I have refrained thus far from making any reply to the many strictures of the press upon the sensationally-exaggerated and garbled report of my remarks at Winchester, whose correctness has been repeatedly denied through the press by many who heard me there; but the editorial comments that appear in last week's *Farmer* are so maliciously personal in their character that I have no longer any alternative but to give to the readers of that paper some inkling of the animus of its attacks, or of acknowledging their justice by my silence.

I prefer, therefore, to run the risk of that to me most odious of all conflicts, a newspaper warfare, to suffering longer in silence the personal abuse of that paper.

When the first Farmers' Convention was called at Kewanee, invitations were sent to the *Farmer* and *Western Rural*. Only the *Farmer* responded. It was represented there, and gave a report of the meeting through its columns, and, by so doing, gained many a friend among the farmers. At the Bloomington Convention, the same thing was repeated; and the fact that, of the two farmers' papers located at Chicago, only the *Farmer* was represented there, gave many a farmer of the State, myself among them, the idea that it was the one most worthy of our support, as most heartily indorsing our movement, when its espousal of our cause was doubtless the result of possessing a little more readiness to perceive which way the wind was going to blow, and of promptness in trimming its sails accordingly. Be that as it may, it succeeded in greatly increasing its circulation by its decided stand; and I, believing it more worthy of support than those who predicted the movement would soon die out and gave it the cold shoulder, went to work for it, and, by my efforts, have probably added many hundreds to its subscription list, and incurred thereby the deadly hostility of the *Western Rural*, which has never failed to give me a blow whenever opportunity occurred.

The *Farmer* continued my good friend until the publication of my Pontiac address, in which occurred a passage advocating the establishment of an independent journal, devoted to the interest of the Farmers' Movement—an enterprise which I had been urged to undertake by many prominent workers in our cause, who saw in its success as well as I. The *Farmer* published the speech, committing that paragraph, and, at the same time, writing me that they had to depend on THE TRIBUNE for copy, and could, therefore, not give it entire. I have the facts of the case from a gentleman who saw the copy from which they printed it, and which they gave to their printers, with the obnoxious paragraph marked to be left out. I wish to say to them here, that I trust they will not visit upon that gentleman any displeasure they may feel at this revelation, as he was innocent of any design to injure them in the matter, merely mentioning the fact to me in an accidental conversation.

The next number contained an editorial to the effect that no such newspaper was needed, and in which the alarm which their selfishness and jealousy had taken stopped out plainly that it was observed by all its readers, and commented upon by many in my presence. From that time it has neglected no opportunity of trying to injure me, and is copying all articles condemning my reported speech at Winchester, and ignoring entirely the statements of those who heard me there that that report was incorrect.

It is now setting aside and placing in the background, as far as possible, the State Association, which, in its open character, and by the untiring efforts of its officers, with the hearty co-operation of both Clubs and Granges, of which it is composed, has set this ball of reform in motion, and accomplished a work that would never have been done by either Club or Grange alone, and especially not by the Granges, whose work is secret, and who are forbidden to act in their organized capacity upon the political questions of the hour; and is now leaving no stone unturned to ingratiate itself with the Granges, and, instead of harmonizing and uniting the two organizations, which have a common purpose for which they are working, and which, divided, neutralize each other's efforts, but, united, may sweep all before them, it is, for its own selfish purposes, fostering jealousies which, had it the influence it believes itself possessed of, would inevitably destroy much of the good effects of the work already done. Thanks to its own folly in so transparently displaying the selfishness by which it is actuated, it has so weakened its influence among the farmers that I have no fear of the result; and the meetings multiplying throughout this State and in others, invitations to speak at which are pouring in upon me every day, with the enthusiasm with which I am everywhere greeted at these meetings, prove that its efforts to weaken my influence with the farmers have thus far as signally failed. Let me say, further, for their benefit, and the benefit of those political papers who were the farmers' firm friends so long as the farmers were all good Democrats and good Republicans, but who found out, directly we began to break loose from party moorings and declare our determination to pilot our own boat through the troubled sea of politics, that it was an unsound craft and its officers unsafe and dangerous, that these officers never sought the position they occupy—that they have been pushed to the front by the people. Further, that the editor of a paper published in the city, or any other resident of the city, immured in a city-office, and seldom or never mingling with the common people of the rural districts, unaffected by the cause of their sufferings, and, therefore, incredulous of its extent, has but little conception of the intensity of feeling existing among them, and their strong determination to right their wrongs at all hazards; which Henry Ward Beecher could express in the phrase, Reform or Revolution, and be applauded therefor, but for which I, one of them, and feeling their wrongs as intensely, are set upon by every penny-a-liner in the Union when similar language is attributed to me, though had I uttered it, I should have but echoed the sentiments of the people as expressed by the mottoes upon the banners displayed at their meetings.

I take this occasion to say again, as I have said before, that I did not utter a sentiment at the Winchester meeting that could, if correctly reported, be construed into Agrarianism or Communism. This is what I did say, after calling attention to the poor huts I had seen on my way there, surrounded as they were with unbroken corn-fields: That I was a leveler, in that I would level those huts up and bring the dwellers in them, the *corn-producers*, more upon an equality with the dwellers in the mansions of the *corn-dealers*; and the railroad-officials, by giving to the laborer a fairer share of the profits of his labor. I said also, laughingly, when speaking of the manner in which our public servants betrayed us, that I was much inclined to favor the mode of punishment recommended by an indignant friend of mine, who said, when our Legislature adjourned after voting another session, that they should be treated to a coat of tar and feathers and ridden out of their counties on a rail. As to the bloodshed-and-anarchy portions of the speech, this is all of it. I said, laughingly again, that, when a boy, we used to shoot crows and hang them in the corn-field to scare other crows, and, if there was no other remedy, it might be necessary to make such an example of some of our evil-doers as a terror to others; that I did not anticipate any such necessity, however, but believed that, in the ballot-box, we should find a peaceful remedy for all our ills. This, I have plenty of evidence to prove, by the testimony of those who heard the speech, was the sum and substance of those terrible utterances that have furnished a text for every journal which is secretly an enemy of myself or of the movement, to preach, each in its own wise way, a sermon upon the danger to the people of following such *unsafe leaders*.

Gentlemen, do not waste any more ink in that direction. The people *have no leaders*; they lead themselves. And the officers of our Association, whom they have elected to carry out their wishes, are only trying to keep abreast with them, and find it pretty hard work, too.

S. M. SMITH.

Convention of the Farmers of Jefferson County, Illinois.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

MT. VERNON, Ill., Aug. 30, 1873.

We have just witnessed the rare, yet encouraging, spectacle of the "office seeking the man," —by which you will understand that old political parties had no control of the business. The Farmers' Convention met here to-day, and nominated candidates for the several offices to be filled in November. It is conceded on all hands that it was the largest, most intelligent, most harmonious, and most earnest and imposing body that ever convened in Jefferson County for a similar purpose. The sixteen townships in the county were fully represented by sixty delegates, appointed by the various clubs. These delegates comprised the wealth, the stability, and the bone and sinew of the county. They, moreover, comprised all of the strength and influence of both the Democratic and Republican parties of the county.

The commodious Circuit Court room, in which the Convention met, was filled to overflowing, even the large galleries and numerous aisles being jammed by curious spectators, anxious to see how this first attempt of the *People* of the county to manage things for themselves, without the aid of professional politicians and office-seekers, would turn out. This is about as good a place as I can find to remark that the thing worked first-rate, greatly to the chagrin, and mortification, and disappointment of some of the aforesaid spectators.

Gen. William B. Anderson, a hard-working, practical farmer, who yearly cultivates his numerous acres, and sends to market some of the finest stock in the country, was called to preside over the Convention. It is, therefore, unnecessary for me to add that the business of the Convention was conducted with dignity, promptness, firmness, and impartiality, by one in whom the farmers have entire confidence.

The delegates having presented their credentials, and been arranged in the order of their townships, as they were called, the Committee on Resolutions presented the following platform of principles:

We, the farmers of Jefferson County, in convention assembled, unbiased by party passion or prejudice, declare the following platform of principles, and call upon men of all former political parties to join us in our efforts to bring about the needed reform:

First—We demand less and better legislation.

Second—We demand more rigid economy in the administration of public affairs.

Third—We demand more honesty in high official positions.

Fourth—We demand the abolition of the host of useless offices, the reduction of taxation, and a reduction of the salaries of all public officers, believing that, until the public debt is paid and the public burden lightened, the salaries of our public servants should be more proportionate to the rewards of labor in private life.

Fifth—We demand the repeal of the back-salary act, and a return to the United States Treasury of all the money drawn, by authority of that act, by members of the last Congress and members of the present Congress, and we condemn the President of the United States for the passage of the law, and also for affixing his signature to the same, thereby making it a law.

Sixth—We are opposed to protecting one class or kind of industry by legislation at the expense of another, and declare for giving equal rights and exacting equal duties to and from all.

Seventh—We are opposed to all monopolies, and denounce them as contrary to the spirit and genius of our institutions, subversive of the rights and liberties of a free people,—all tending directly to create and foster an aristocracy of wealth and a centralization of money-power in the hands of the wealthy few, completely overshadowing and corrupting our legislative bodies, State and National, thereby placing the people under the control of the money-power.

Eighth—We heartily commend and indorse the action of the County Board of Supervisors in voting down the proposition to increase the salaries of county officers.

Ninth—We declare, as a fundamental principle of liberty, that cheap and speedy justice is essential to the peace and happiness of the people; and, to this end, we demand a more cheap and speedy transaction of the people's business, that the burthens of taxation in that quarter may be lessened.

Tenth—The alarming condition, financially, of the affairs of the people, both public and private, admonish us of the absolute necessity of a hearty co-operation among all the industrial classes,—the farmer, the mechanic, and laborer; and we appeal to the better judgment of all our business and professional men to lend us their aid and sympathies; remembering, as they well may, that upon our prosperity and happiness depends their success in business.

Eleventh—We will not knowingly nominate any bad men for office, nor give place to persistent office-seekers therefor, but will freely seek for ourselves competent officers, as heretofore political leaders have sought offices for themselves; and we will nominate only such men as are faithful and in sympathy with these declarations, and will at the polls repudiate any candidate known to be unfit or incompetent.

The reading of the above was listened to with the deepest interest and attention, and it was adopted by acclamation, the applause that followed lasting some time. The following additional resolutions, introduced by Capt. J. R. Moss, a practical farmer, and hitherto known as one of the most prominent Republicans of the county, were "earnestly recommended" by the Committee, and heartily adopted by the Convention:

Resolved, That we recognize with pride and satisfaction the able and efficient support rendered our organization by the Mt. Vernon *Free Press*, the only paper in the county that is friendly to our interests; and that, as a substantial token of our appreciation of the efforts of that journal in our behalf, the Secretary of this Convention is requested to open a subscription list, to order that those farmers who do not already take the paper may subscribe at once.

Resolved, That, as further encouragement to the Mt. Vernon *Free Press*,—which journal, from its beginning, has been a warm and earnest advocate of our cause,—we recommend that the Secretaries of the various clubs throughout the country open subscription-lists for the paper, and urge upon the members thereof to put their names to the same.

A motion having prevailed requesting aspirants to the several positions to pledge themselves to abide the decision of the Convention, James B. Turner, Jared Foster, and Dr. Pickett, candidates for the County Judgeship, stepped forward and made neat little speeches, indorsing the platform of principles adopted, and promising support to the ticket that might be nominated. A prominent candidate for the position, Mr. H. M. Williams, was absent on account of sickness, but his friends vouched for his fidelity to the cause. Nominations being thereupon in order,—a majority of two-thirds of the votes cast being declared by resolution necessary to a choice,—the following-named gentlemen were, after numerous ballotings, selected as the Farmers' candidates for the several county offices:

Judge—Jared Foster.

Clerk—W. H. Smith.

Treasurer—Samuel W. Jones.

School-Superintendent—John D. Williams.

The ticket is as strong a one, probably, as could have been nominated. Jared Foster, the nominee for County Judge, is an old and highly-esteemed citizen of the county, a substantial farmer, a man of great energy and of marked intelligence, a popular speech-maker, and heretofore an influential Republican in politics. He, by the way, is the only Republican on the ticket, the rest of the nominees being in times past outspoken farmers of the Democratic persuasion. No one pretends to deny that the ticket will be elected by a handsome majority. The County Democratic Central Committee, which met and adjourned some weeks since to await the result of the Farmers' Convention, is called to meet again next Saturday. As nearly all of the members of the Central Committee are active spirits in the prevailing insurrection, it is no difficult matter to anticipate their action on Saturday. They will promptly resolve that it is "inexpedient" (or something of that sort) for the party to deliberately invite any such disgrace as would follow the opposition to the ticket put forth by the Farmers' Convention. That will be all.

The only opposition the Farmers' ticket will receive seems to be concentrated here in Mt. Vernon; but even that will not amount to much. As showing, however, the extreme bitterness of this opposition, I would mention that one of the city papers issued to-day, previous to the meeting of the Convention, contained a paragraph ridiculing the farmers as "*Smelling of the barn-yard and hog-pen*;" as "*wearing unblacked boots, hickory shirts*," etc. The insult created intense indignation among the members of the Convention, and, it is needless to add, the farmers of the county will never cease to remember and properly reward the author of the outrage.

The Executive Committee of the Farmers' County Association will proceed at once to make the necessary arrangements for mass-meetings at different points in the county; and, among the prominent speakers from abroad who will be first invited to address us, will be the Hon. W. C. Flagg, President of the Farmers' State Association. Altogether we are promised a highly interesting and instructive campaign.

NATIONAL FIGURES.

Official Statement of the Year's Expenditures.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

We are enabled to make up in advance of the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government during the entire fiscal year ended June 30, 1873. The figures are obtained directly from the books of the Treasury Department for the *Journal of Commerce*. The delay in obtaining the statement was owing to the usual difficulty of procuring early returns from every part of the United States and arranging them under the proper heads at the Treasury. It usually takes six weeks after the end of a quarter to get full returns from the most remote districts. The estimates contained in the last budget sent to Congress by Secretary Boutwell proved nearly correct in the aggregate results, but wide of the mark in detail. Congress made extravagant appropriations, immediately available, but the revenues kept up and balanced the account. The net reduction of the principal of the debt was $43,667,630.05, or very nearly the estimate, which was $44,800,000. Below will be found a comparative statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Government during the last three fiscal years:

NET RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEARS ENDING JUNE 30, 1871, 1872 and 1873.

Year ended June 30, 1871—Net Receipts.

From customs	$206,270,408.05
From internal revenue	143,098,153.63
From sale of public lands	2,388,646.68
From miscellaneous sources	31,566,736.53
Total receipts	$383,323,944.89

Net Expenditures.

For civil and miscellaneous purposes	$ 69,496,710.97
For War Department	*35,767,991.92
For Navy Department	19,431,027.21
For Indians and pensions	41,870,892.32
For interest on the public debt	125,576,566.93
Total expenditures	$292,177,188.35

* This is the net amount after deducting $8,280,093.-13 repaid into the Treasury as proceeds of sales of ordnance, etc. The true expenditures were $44,080,-084.95.

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1872.

Net Receipts.

From customs	$216,370,286.77
From internal revenue	130,642,177.72
From sales of public lands	2,575,714.19
From miscellaneous sources	24,518,686.88
Total receipts	$374,106,867.96

Net Expenditures.

For premium on purchase of bonds	$ 6,958,266.76
For civil and miscellaneous purposes	60,984,758.42
For War Department	35,353,157.20
For Navy Department	21,349,800.99
For Indians and Pensions	35,595,131.58
For interest on the public debt	117,357,329.72
Total expenditures	$277,517,962.67

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1873.

Net Receipts.

From customs	$188,089,522.70
From internal revenue	113,729,314.14
From sales of public lands	2,892,312.48
From miscellaneous sources	29,087,055.46
Total receipts	$333,738,204.67

Net Expenditures.

For premium on purchase of bonds	$ 5,105,919.99
For civil and miscellaneous purposes	73,428,100.60
For War Department	46,323,138.31
For Indians and pensions	37,311,131.74
For Navy Department	23,626,256.79
For interest on public debt	104,750,688.44
Total expenditures	$290,545,345.33

STATEMENT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES ON THE FIRST DAYS OF JULY DURING THE PAST FOUR YEARS.

July 1, 1870	$2,480,672,427.81
July 1, 1871	2,353,211,332.11
July 1, 1872	2,253,251,328.78
July 1, 1873	2,234,482,993.20

This last statement is made without regard to the interest due and unpaid, or accrued, or cash in the Treasury at the dates named. By adding interest due and unpaid, and interest accrued, and deducting cash in the Treasury for the past two fiscal years, we have the following result:

Balance of obligations, July 1, 1872	$2,191,486,343.62
Balance of obligations, July 1, 1873	2,147,818,713.57
Net reduction during the fiscal year	$ 43,667,630.05

THE KELSEY OUTRAGE.

Latest Disclosures—Revival of the Huntington Scandal—Discovery of the Body of Charles G. Kelsey.

From the New York Times, Aug. 31.

The wide, general interest in the last instance of lynch law in the civilized sections of the United States was revived by the discovery of a corpse, supposed to have been submerged for ten months. This corpse, or rather the trankless remains of a man, were found on Friday last by two oystermen, between Cold Spring Harbor and Oyster Bay, Long Island. A pair of pantaloons and drawers covered the footless fragments, which were carefully removed to Oyster Bay, and handed over to Coroner Baylis. On examination, the legs were found to be covered with feathers. This at once was reasonably connected with the tar and feather party, which, on the 4th of November, last year, amused themselves at the expense of a young man named Kelsey, at Huntingdon. His brothers were sent for, and at once identified a gold chain which had been found in a pocket of the pantaloons as worn by their lost brother. The affair was stigmatized at the time throughout the country as emulating, in its bucolic Bœotian brutality, if not in its fatal ending, the wildest excesses of the amatuer hangmen of Iowa or Kansas. It was not, perhaps, thought that the unhappy young man had been murdered, but the barbarity of his tormentors was sufficiently conspicuous, even if they stopped short of murder.

It may be well to recall the incidents. Charles G. Kelsey was a young and wealthy resident of Huntington, with an ambitious, if indifferently exercised, turn for literature. He wrote what was intended for poetry; and he fell in love with a Miss Julia Smith, another villager. His suit did not prosper. The "right" man, Mr. Royal Sammiss, remonstrated with him on his unwelcome attentions, and he promised to forego them. Here the difference begins between his friends and his foes. The latter say he wrote indecent letters to, and constantly persecuted, his coy inamorata. The former say he did no such thing, and was too much a gentleman to think of annoying one he loved. The foes, however, assumed his guilt, and resolved to punish him. This they did by masking themselves, waylaying him, stripping him on a bitter cold night, cutting off his long, poetic curls, gashing his head in doing so, and covering him from head to foot with tar and feathers; after which they invited a party of ladies, and among them the object of his unrequited affections, to inspect him, kindly holding a lantern to fully expose the agony of shame of the wretched, maltreated man. At the lantern he hurled a boot, and broke from his captors, and was never seen again. He was heard at home, going down-stairs into the yard, and next morning a bucket was found in the well, with which he had evidently tried to cleanse himself. There were evidences of a desperate struggle close by, and a trail of hoofs and wheels leading toward Lloyd's Beach, 5 miles off. At the beach, his shirt, bloody, was found, with one boot, two lemons, and a necktie. The next day, James Hood, of Lloyd's Beach, said he saw two men with a large bundle in a boat the night before, and they returned without the bundle. There were now two, or rather three, theories about Kelsey. One, that he had made away with himself in a fit of passionate shame; another, that he had been murdered on the principle that "dead men tell no tales," as in his struggles he had torn the masks from two of his assailants and declared that he recognized them. The third theory, started by his avowed foes, was that he had kept away simply to create a sensation, and that his whereabouts were perfectly well known.

The village was in a ferment, which has scarcely subsided ever since. Henry F. Kelsey, a brother, made an affidavit before brother Justice Montfort, accusing Dr. George B. Banks, Royal, John, and David Sammis, Claudius B. and Arthur Prince, and others, all of them prominent members of the First Presbyterian Church of the village, as being the perpetrators of the outrage. The Justice held a secret investigation, against the protest of the accused, which resulted in their indictment for riot and assault. The trial was set down for Sept. 15, but was transferred a few days ago by an order from Judge Barnard to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, which meets in October.

Fairs.

The Pekin (Ill.) Agricultural and Mechanical Association will hold its Fourth Annual Fair Sept. 9, 10, 11, and 12. There will be two races each afternoon.

The Dupage County Fair and Old Settlers' Reunion will be held at Wheaton, Ill., Sept. 3, 4, and 5.

BOARD OF POLICE.

A Healthy and Well-Timed Order to the Entire Force.

Detective Simmons Dismissed for Taking Those Shirts.

A Variety of Other Business Attended to.

The Board of Police held a regular meeting yesterday afternoon, all present, and the first business done was the presentation of a resolution by the President to the following effect:

Resolved, That intimate association on the part of the police force with known violators of the law, and a disposition to apologize for being obliged to arrest them, or an attempt to throw the responsibility of the enforcement of the ordinances of this city upon superior officers, or any conduct which may be properly regarded as evidence of a willingness on the part of the force to receive favors from such violators, which honorable men would feel bound to reciprocate, is regarded as cowardly, and unworthy of a policeman who properly appreciates the duties of his position, and deserves the severest censure of this board. The policeman is an executive officer, and his duty is fully discharged when he has enforced the law without stopping to discuss its merits, or apologize for its execution.

The resolution was passed unanimously. The next business was the trial of officers, and the case of Officer Milo Colburn, charged with conduct unbecoming an officer, continued from the day previous, was taken up, and, after an amusing speech by Mr. Wicker, and the hearing of several witnesses, testifying in an indefinite sort of way to the general good character of the accusing witness, which testimony brought out his private affairs more fully than his lawyer seemed to desire, the case was dismissed, to the apparent intense surprise and disgust of the complainant and his lawyer. The case of Officer Martin O'Connor, charged with intoxication, neglect of duty, and conduct unbecoming an officer, was resumed. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be discharged.

After waiting for some time, with an apparent reluctance to take up the disagreeable subject, the Board concluded to consider the case of Detective Simmons. Commissioner Wright made a motion that Mr. Simmons be discharged from the force. Commissioner Sheridan wished to know the grounds for the motion. Mr. Wright stated that he thought the question of the bet was a fraud; that, in fact, Simmons lost it instead of winning. He wanted a stop put to the practice of association with gamblers by the police, and added that, if the witnesses would have told all they knew, the case would have been much worse. Mr. Sheridan said that there was no one who could desire more heartily than himself to break up such association. If any testimony outside of that given before the Board was to be taken into account, there would be several persons his who were at present likely to escape. Mr. Cleveland stated that no one could regret

THE COURTS.

An Answer to the "Young Lawyer's" Assault on the Law Institute Filed.

A Singular Tale of Forgery and Fraud—Something Probably Left Untold.

A $75,000 Action Against Tice---Others Want to Share the Profits of Making Meters.

A Wisconsin Divorce and Alimony Case ---The Deceiver Followed to This State.

The officers of the Chicago Law Library yesterday filed an answer to the bill filed by Thomas J. Sutherland, an attorney of the city, which prays the Court for an inquiry into the mode in which the donations of lawyers and others in all parts of the world have been taken care of, and the uses to which they have been put, raising the question as to whether the books were not meant for the use of the suffering Bar at large and not for members of the Law Institute only, and whether the Institute had power to exact what terms they pleased from the members of the Bar who desired to use such books, and to settle all questions of ownership and management.

The answer generally denies the statements and inferences in the bill relating to these averments, and affirms that the books were chiefly donated by a few lawyers and others in America and England; that they were intended for the defendant as an institution, and the only one that could take care of the trust and administer it to the satisfaction of all concerned; that there was not at the time any such institution as the Chicago Bar, and no one entitled to receive property addressed to it, or administer any funds donated to it; that at the time of the fire the library contained 7,000 volumes, worth about $30,000: that the fire left the Institute destitute of books and means; that an appeal was made in the name of the institution to the profession for help in their extremity, which was responded to by the donations now the subject of litigation; that the members were assessed $25 per head after the fire to pay necessary expenses, purchase the books immediately wanted, and commence the nucleus of a new library; and that this complainant has at no time been a member of the Institute, or paid anything toward its support, or participated in the troubles and expense of its resuscitation after the conflagration, and is, therefore, not entitled to the use of its books.

A CASE OF FORGERY AND FRAUD.

A most singular story—unsupported by explanation—of fraud and forgery is alleged in a bill filed yesterday, in the Superior Court, by John Gustafson, of New York, against Charles O'Connor and John Kean, of this city. An affidavit accompanying the bill avers that the defendant Charles O'Connor is concealing himself, and cannot be served with process of the Court.

The complainant affirms that he is the owner, by purchase from Albert Crane and wife, of Lot 20, in Block 7, of Rogers' Subdivision of the N. E. ¼ of the W. ½ of Sec. 4, 39, 14, on the 27th June, 1872, the deed of conveyance being duly recorded in the Recorder's office of Cook County the same day. He at once took, and has ever since retained, actual possession, and has neither conveyed, mortgaged, or in any way encumbered said lot, or any portion of it; yet, on the 19th October last, there was filed of record a warranty deed, bearing date the 25th of the preceding July, purporting to bear the complainant's signature, conveying said lot by warranty deed from complainant to Charles O'Connor, for the sum of $1,250, of which complainant professes to know absolutely nothing, except that it carries his forged signature, and that it stands on the record of Cook County a melancholy evidence of the wickedness and cupidity of man.

He further charges that said O'Connor, on the 18th October, 1872, executed a mortgage of said lot to the defendant, Kean, for an alleged indebtedness of $424, said deed being filed of record the following day, namely, the same day that O'Connor filed of record his forged deed of conveyance from the complainant.

Further, he charges that O'Connor made and executed a second mortgage of the lot to said Kean, dated 21st October, 1872, to secure a pretended note of $212.

And he prays that said forged conveyance be declared void and of no effect, and that said mortgages be set aside as a cloud on complainant's title, created by fraud and forgery.

REMOVING A CLOUD.

In the forenoon a peculiar case was before Judge Gary, sitting in chancery. The hearing commenced on Monday afternoon and had been continued till yesterday. The complainants, Mrs. Catharine M. Kelly and Mary Jane Briggs, filed their bill several months ago praying the removal of a cloud on the title of a certain lot on the North Side, sold by Mrs. Kelly to Mrs. Briggs, and now occupied by the last named lady and her family. The cloud consists of a Sheriff's deed procured by the defendants, ex-Capt. Hickey and Michael Doyle, who, as the bill alleges, procured a judgment note, to be signed by the late J. J. Kelly, deceased, in his life-time, and also by his (wife, now widow, one of the complainants: the note being intended as security to Hickey and Doyle, who it appears were sureties on an administration bond for Kelly. Without paying anything whatever, or having been ever called on to pay anything, Hickey and Doyle, *on the day of Kelly's death*, caused judgment to be entered upon the judgment note in the the Recorder's Court; it was about the last business done in that court; and execution to be issued on the judgment, and the lot in question to be sold, *they* bidding it in, and now insisting on keeping it, although they admit never having paid a dollar for, or on account of, it.

Judge Gary having intimated that, as the pleadings and proofs stood, the cloud must be removed, the defendant's solicitor prayed leave to amend his answer and cross bill. Leave was granted on terms, and the further hearing of the case continued to Thursday, the 11th inst.

A $75,000 ACTION AGAINST TICE.

Mr. Tice, of tice-meter fame, is the proprietor of a greater number of suits than any other man in the Northwest, unless, it may be, an official assignee of a Chicago bankrupt insurance company; but it is some times since a suit was commenced against him, and the time has come, in the opinion of certain parties, that Mr. Tice should enjoy the novel sensation of being made defendant to another small action or two.

Yesterday, in the Superior Court, Chauncey D. Spaids and William F. Shaffer commenced suit against Isaac P. Tice, in assumpsit, $75,000 damages, for money had, etc. The money is alleged to have been advanced to Mr. Tice to manufacture his meters for different States, on the agreement that the lenders were to participate in part of the profits; instead of which, it is charged, he has pocketed all the proceeds; and the complainants want to get their share by law, which the grasping Tice would otherwise swallow whole.

PETITIONS FOR DIVORCE.

The following slips of paper, in lieu of the bills themselves, seem to indicate that some nameless attorney yesterday filed two petitions for divorce, and was afraid the reporters should get sight of them: "44,876—Edwin L. Lovejoy v. Mary M.; desertion; paid $7.50." "44,877—H. W. Stewart v. Mary A.; adultery; paid $6.00." The extra fee in the first case is for the appearance of the defendant, who, being charged with having willfully abandoned her husband, cheerfully enters her appearance to this suit.

Sarah E. Hood yesterday petitioned the Superior Court for divorce from her husband, James T., charging him, shortly and curtly, with having abandoned her and her child for more than two years.

Henry Peters prays divorce from his wife Amelia, and charges her with having borne a child of which she acknowledged he was not the father; wholly regardless, as her counsel somewhat obscurely puts it, of her marriage duty and "blithed" faith. He makes worse charges than that, and affirms that after numerously deserting him, she had the atrocity, on the 9th October, 1871, (when a few others also left), to fly to "Omaha, Calefornia." Unable longer to submit to these frightful indignities, he requests divorce.

Zeralda Ann Washburn yesterday petitioned the Circuit Court for divorce from her husband Jesse, charging him with extreme and repeated cruelty. The bill affirms that she furnished the house in which they lived, at Decatur, Ill.; and that she was compelled to leave him in consequence of his savage ill-treatment. He is a business man worth $6,000.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

G. S. Richardson & Co., of this city, yesterday petitioned for the adjudication of Synder Brothers, also of Chicago, claiming as creditors on account of goods sold to the amount of $1,366.10. It is charged that the debtors allowed their property to be levied on under execution with intent to hinder and delay creditors; and further that the judgment under which execution was taken was fraudulently obtained. The usual rule to show cause, as well as warrant of seizure, were issued.

Parlin & Orrendorff, merchants, engaged principally in the manufacture of agricultural implement and supplies at Canton, Fulton County, this State, yesterday petitioned for the adjudication of Rodgers & Sons, merchants and salesmen at Elmwood, Peoria County this State, claiming as creditors for goods supplied, amounting in value to $1,065.90, and alleging that Schmipff, a member of the firm, had disposed of his interest in the business for a merely nominal sum to Austin D. Rogers, the latter assuming the indebtedness of the firm. The notes were given by Andrew D. Rogers, in the firm name of Rogers & Sons, and were not taken up at maturity. The usual rule issued.

The injunction ordered in the matter of Murray & Tuft was yesterday modified so as to permit the sale of the property referred to therein.

Reference was yesterday formally made to the Register to take proof in the matter of the Great Western Telegraph Company, on application to His Honor Judge Drummond, presiding in the District Court in the absence of Judge Blodgett, without prejudice to the petitioner in bankruptcy, or to the rights of any of the parties to any of the proceedings in bankruptcy affecting this bankrupt.

Mary Slattery prays for divorce from Patrick, her husband, alleging that he has beaten her so badly as to endanger her life. She affirms that No. 45 Ray street is her own property, and that her husband drove her out of it, and took possession of the premises, refusing to allow her to enter; and she prays an injunction restraining his intermeddling with the same.

SINGULAR CLOUD ON TITLE.

John J. Page yesterday filed a bill in the Superior Court against Richard Edwards, to remove cloud from his title to certain real estate. He alleges that defendant obtained a judgment against him, which was duly recorded as a cloud on his real estate on the books of the abstract makers to be placed also on their record; wherefore he prays the Court to direct the judgment to be restored of record, and that defendant duly release the same, and thus relieve his title from cloud.

ALIMONY—A WISCONSIN DIVORCE.

Mary J. McFarland yesterday filed a bill in the United States Circuit Court, making Wallace J. McFarland defendant, charging that she was divorced from the defendant under the laws of Wisconsin, at her petition, and alimony granted; and that he left the State and came to this State, where he now is; and she prays the Court to decree him to pay the alimony now due and unpaid.

THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

In the United States Circuit Court, R. E. Jenkins, as Assignee of the estate of James Goodwillie, in assumpsit, $3,500 damages.

Several suits of interest, which are not extended in these notes, will be found in the record of new suits.

The following divorce cases were referred to Magrader, Master in Chancery, by the Superior Court, yesterday: Russell, Hunt, Watson, Dougherty, Swartwout, Tifman, Blane, Nare, Roebling, Jackson, Howard, and Harvey.

Walter, Kelton & Co. yesterday petitioned the Circuit Court for mechanic's lien on the new building of the Mechanics' Building Company, and others, for the sum of $553.86, for doors, sashes, etc.

The Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Company yesterday commenced suits in assumpsit against Thomas McArthur, $1,200 damages; Jesse R. Van Osdell, $1,200 damages; and Ezra B. Lincoln, $500 damages.

NEW SUITS.

THE UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Robert E. Jenkins, Assignee of the estate of James Goodwillie, a bankrupt, v. David Goodwillie; assumpsit, $3,500. Mary J. v. Wallace J. McFarland; bill.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.—8,351—Appeal. 8,352—Walker, Kelton & Co. v. The Mechanics' Building Company et al.; petition for mechanics' lien. 8,353—Adolph F. Pogge v. Richard Burnett; attachment. 8,354—Callaghan & Trigg v. Gustav A. Korn; assumpsit, $500. 8,355—C. E. Thickstun v. Dennis Fitzgerald; assumpsit, $600. 8,356—Garden City Manufacturing and Supply Company v. Ezra B. Lincoln; assumpsit, $500. 8,357—Same v. Thomas McArthur; assumpsit, $1,200. 8,358—Same v. Jesse R. Van Osdell; assumpsit, $1,200. 8,359—Joseph Falerdean v. Chas. Moeschler; petition for mechanics' lien. 8,360—Zerelda Ann v. John Washburn; bill for divorce. 8,361—Appeal. 8,362—Eugene Robitaille v. Eugene Fortin; bill for specific performance. 8,363—Appeal. 8,364—Chicago & Lyons Stone and Lime Company v. J. K. C. Forrest; assumpsit, $146.13. 8,365—Theodore F. Phillips v. Otto Word; attachment. 8,366—Henry Dreves v. Frederick L. Wiltman; replevin of stock. 8,369—Petition of County Agent for trial of Louis Willmer for alleged insanity. 8,368—

THE SUPERIOR COURT.—44,875—John Gustafson v. Charles O'Connor and John Kean; bill. 44,876—Edwin P. Lovejoy v. Mary M. Lovejoy; said to be bill for divorce; papers taken away by attorney; alleged cause of action, desertion. 44,877—H. W. Stewart v. Mary A. Stewart; said to be a bill for divorce; papers taken away by attorney; alleged cause of action, adultery. 44,878—Sweeney & Sons v. Henry Clybourn; assumpsit, $800. 44,879—Appeal. 44,880—Henry v. Emelia Peters; bill for divorce. 44,882—Appeal. 44,883—Sarah E. v. James T. Hood; bill for divorce. 44,884—John Stenger v. Charles Moessinger; assumpsit, $1,500. 44,885—Mary v. Patrick Slattery; bill for divorce. 44,886—John J. Page v. Richard Edwards; bill to remove cloud from title. 44,887—Chauncey D. Spaids and William F. Shaffer v. Isaac P. Tice; assumpsit, $75,000.

THE ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Meeting of the Lady-Directors Yesterday Afternoon.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lady-Directors of the Orphans' Asylum, on Michigan avenue, was held at the Asylum yesterday afternoon. The attendance was not large, and no business of general public interest was transacted.

The reports of the Secretary, Matron, and Solicitor were submitted and approved. From them the following facts are culled: There are now in the Asylum 98 children of various ages, 48 girls and 50 boys. There has been but one death in the Asylum during the last three months, and that of an infant.

The Solicitor, Miss Charlotte M. Blake, has collected during the month of August past $315.18, and during the same time Miss Swann, Matron, has received $228.75, and expended $78.25.

The ladies desire to return thanks to the donors for the following subscriptions during July and August: Keith & Bro., cash, $50; Mrs. D. K. Pearsons, $50; Hanna, Lay & Co., $25; Holbrook & Co., Burdett, Smith & Co., Palmer & Fuller, E. E. Perley, Mrs. H. M. Wilmarth, $10 each; L. H. Huck & Co., $5; others in cash, $24.85; Gossage & Co., dry goods, $25; H. Enderi, stationery, $30.

They return grateful thanks to the following firms for supplies of coal for the coming winter: W. L. Scott & Co., Erie, Pa., 25 tons; Burton & Bro., Erie, Pa., 10 tons; Nelson & Bro., Hartwell & Bro., C. H. Dyer, E. L. Hedstrom, Angell, Arnold & Co., Chicago, 1 ton each; W. E. Johnson, Chicago, 2 tons; Chicago, Wilmington & Vermillion Coal Company, 2½ tons; Wilmington Coal-Mining Manufacturing Company, 2½ tons; A. E. Curtis & Co., 3 tons; Daniel Boyle, Chicago, 2 tons.

The lumber dealers who gave lumber for building the coal house and for repairs, and Andrews & Co., for maps for use in the school, are kindly remembered by the ladies conducting this noble charity.

LOCAL POLITICS.

THIRD WARD LAW-AND-ORDER MEETING.

Crime abounds in our city and county. Our just laws are openly violated. Our taxes are fearful, and rapidly increasing. Large sums of money are to be raised and disbursed for city and county purposes. We need men of known character and integrity for our public offices. A party is organized whose main object is to repeal, or, failing in that, to set at defiance, our most beneficent laws. All citizens of the ward, irrespective of party, who are in favor of the Law-and-Order movement, and the election of good men to office, are requested to meet at the lecture-room of the First Baptist Church, Wabash avenue, on Wednesday evening, Sept. 3, at 8 o'clock, to organize the ward with reference to the approaching election.

S. B. Gookins,	A. B. Van Doren,
J. Livingstone,	J. M. Hammond,
A. E. Small,	E. De Baptiste,
R. C. Hamill,	W. R. Tobey,
Leroy Church,	J. Armstrong,
J. O. Brayman,	George C. Marsh,
Simeon Mears,	S. E. Forsythe,
L. B. Boomer,	J. A. Smith,
A. D. Bellamy,	James T. Vickery,
J. B. Stillson,	P. Ryan,
M. B. Arnold,	E. T. Gale,
S. B. Lingle,	C. H. Fargo,
H. J. Goodrich,	J. Goodwin, Jr.,
Charles H. Baker,	William R. Prosser,
A. M. Sheppard,	E. A. Congdon,
Alfred Bellamy,	A. Steele.

COMMITTEE OF SEVENTY.

There will be an important meeting of the Committee of Seventy at the Builders' Exchange, LaSalle street, near Madison, on Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock. The members of the Committee, of the Advisory Committee, the Ward Vice-Presidents, and the Ward Committees, are invited to be in attendance.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The alarm from Box 131, at noon yesterday, was caused by a $50-fire in Mrs. Mary Gallaley's dwelling, 86 West Market street.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the Home of the Friendless will be held at the Home at 10 o'clock this morning.

Coal-Car Conductor Edward Beane was brough yesterday before Judge Gary, who released him on a bail-bond of $10,000, signed by Jacob Adler a butcher, of Joliet.

A meeting of the Chicago Cricket Club will be held this evening at the Clifton House, when all members are requested to be present for the transaction of important business.

Sergt. Barrett wishes an owner for a gold seal ring with the name "Captain Johnson" engraved on the inside. It was taken from a boy who was trying to sell it.

The laborers on the new Custom-House work were paid yesterday for their services during the month of August. The number of names on the pay-roll was 272, and the amount disbursed $14,575.58.

A regular meeting of the Chicago Photographic Association will be held this evening at the rooms of the Association, No. 158 State street, when matters of interest to the professors of the art will be considered.

John O'Connor, residing at 103 Fulton street, was arrested by officer Topping yesterday evening for having stabbed his wife in the arm. The cutting was done with a small knife, and no serious consequences are anticipated.

The alarm from Box 293, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, was caused by the partial destruction by fire of No. 660 West Van Buren street, occupied by one Argus as a dwelling and paint-shop. About $2,200 damage was done.

The September meeting of the Civil Engineers' Club of the Northwest will be held next Monday evening, at the office of Mr. E. S. Chesbrough, No. 14 City Hall. A paper on "Spiral Motion in Nature" will be read by Mr. J. R. Straughan.

The Bohemians were out in full force to call on Judge Banyon yesterday morning. About thirty of them were there, and none could speak English. A great hue and cry was raised for an interpreter, but when one was found, the whole case amounted to nothing, and both plaintiff and defendant had to pay costs and depart.

An inquest was yesterday held on the body of Richard Johnson, the colored lad who was drowned in the river near Sixteenth street, having fallen in while unconscious in a fit. Another inquest was held on the body of John Moroney, who was crushed to death by the wheels of his wagon. A verdict of accidental death was rendered in each case.

Vincent Clapen, an employe of the abstract office, who was shot by William Ainsworth in the head, appeared yesterday before Judge Scully and testified in the case. It seems there is room for doubt as to who really did the shooting, Ainsworth or another man. The Judge took this fact into consideration, and put Ainsworth's bail at only $500.

Life would have but few pleasures for Judge Scully if he should sit for one morning in his judicial chair and find that Margaret Sweeney's name was not on the docket. And it is always that same old story—drunk. But for some reason, yesterday morning was not a good morning for drunken people at the West Side Court, so Margaret will go to the Bridewell.

The recently-opened Chicago & Paducah Railroad is doing a very large freight business at present, and is unable to meet all the demands with its present stock of freight cars. It has, therefore, to meet their increasing demands, contracted for 200 additional cars. With this number added to its old equipment, the Company expect to be able to fill all orders.

The Board of Public Works received about twenty bids for the construction of the engine-house on the corner of Clinton and West Washington streets, and also bids for asphalt pavement on the drives and walks in the water-works lot. The awards will be made in a day or two. Contract No. 3, for sewers in the South Division, was awarded to Thos. McHugh for $6,472.76.

The alarm from Box 167 at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by fire breaking out in a two-story frame building, 18 Gardiner street, owned and occupied by William Sucker. The damage done amounted to $1,200, covered by an insurance for $1,500 in the Ætna. No. 16 and 18 suffered about $400 damage each, the former being insured in the Ætna for $1,000, and the latter uninsured.

While writing on the fruitful topic of corrections, it might as well be announced that "Beefy Jim," the hackman, was not at the South Chicago picnic last Sunday, as mentioned in THE TRIBUNE on the following morning, and that, therefore, he did not get his ankle twisted, as we were informed. There appears to be no doubt about this important matter, as the man with the bovine soubriquet can prove an alibi and show that he was at a funeral.

An argument upon professional matters engaged in by Thomas O'Collins, of the Academy, and Louis Meredit, of McVicker's, heated the blood of these sucking Rosciuses so badly that they began enacting the roles of *Hamlet* and *Laertes*, with fists as a substitute for foils. After a few palpable hits on both sides, the combatants were separated by a policeman, who took them off to the station. If the plays at these theatres lacked interest and tagged last night, the absence of these bright histrionic stars must be blamed for it.

At about 5 o'clock yesterday morning a teamster named Christian Weber, employed by Gifford, Ruddock & Co., on the corner of Franklin and Water streets, and a farmer named William Mann, residing near Rosehill, met on North Wells street, near Eugenie, and had an altercation about the right of way. A fight ensued, when Weber, who was rapidly getting worsted, seized a huge club which he had on his wagon, and felled Mann with a blow on the forehead. Weber was arrested shortly afterwards, and the wounded man was removed to the Alexian Hospital, where he will probably die from his injuries.

This is the programme of the Sheridan ring for the Fire Department: Says Sheridan, if you will give us Sweeny for First Assistant, we will go for Benner for Fire Marshal. But it seems, by the action of some of the Irish Aldermen in the Council Monday night, that they have been sold but not delivered, and Benner's nomination went to a committee. This slate overlooks the present Second Assistant, Petrie, who is an efficient officer, and also the fact that Acting-Mayor Bond, and not Bombastes Furioso Sheridan, makes the nomination. This last fact caused the disappointment at the failure of Mayor Bond to nominate Connors for the vacant Sergeantcy.

An excursion of the farmers of Bureau County, Ill., to the line of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston Railroad, in Kansas, will start from Princeton during the present month. Those wishing to join the excursion, and view the wonderful products and delightful climate of Southeastern Kansas, should address Mr. S. M. Knox, of Princeton, who will be glad to furnish all possible information. It is expected that many of the products of Southeastern Kansas, along the line of the Leavenworth, Lawrence & Galveston, and the Fort Scott & Gulf Railroads, will be on exhibition at the great industrial fair soon to be held in this city.

A movement is on foot to organize a Life-Assurance Association on the mutual plan among the various National Societies of the Northwest, to be composed exclusively of members of these bodies. The project is in energetic hands, and bids fair to result before long in complete success. At a meeting of the Chicago Caledonian Society, last evening, a brief but comprehensive paper on the subject was read by Dr. J. B. Walker; and a committee was appointed to confer with similar committees from sister societies. As soon as sufficient progress shall have been made in the preliminaries, it is proposed that a convention of societies throughout the Northwest shall be held, in order to take final action upon the matter.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, two coal-heavers, driving down Wabash avenue, noticed a man coming out of a gate at No. 1218. Whether it was a previous difficulty or the fact of his having red hair which excited them is not known, but they immediately left their carts in the middle of the street, and caught their man. Then they pounded him until he lost his hold on the fence, after which they kicked his head a great many times, all the while giving the scared woman of the neighborhood a very comprehensive idea of the coal-heaver's ritual. Soon after their bloody victim fell to the ground an old man came out and pushed them away. They mounted their carts and drove off unmolested. The man was taken into a house and a handkerchief tied around his wounds. No names learned.

Although there is no doubt but that, both from policy and conscientious scruples, it is the correct thing to be an Anti-Monopolist, yet there are certain things, one would think, that any one could have a monopoly of. For instance, Matt Carpenter can be a Monopolist in favor of the salary-grab; John Allen can have a monopoly of the Calumet lily trade; his friend McDonald can control the bunko market; and one might think the old Frenchman, who has followed the business for 100 years, could be left entirely alone with the scavenger business. But this is not so. The old man testified before Judge Banyon that he was dogged all over the city by certain would-be scavengers who see him enter a house and then run off and get a permit for that house. The other day the old man went to call on a sick relative. The villians were on his track. They saw him enter the house, and then ran and got a permit. The trickery was thus exposed, and hence the old man's complaint. All Monopolists will rejoice to know he obtained satisfaction.

The St. Cloud (Minn) *Journal* vouches for the truth of the following: "A lady coming to this State recently stopped at one of the Chicago hotels with her little son. The boy was not perfectly satisfied with matters and things at the dinner-table, and expressed himself frequently to that effect. The mother finally rose and remarked, in an undertone, to the youthful offender, 'Come with me up stairs, and I will attend to your case.' The lad understood at once what 'attending to his case' meant, but there was an important matter of detail which he was painfully anxious to have more fully explained; so, pulling backwards on the hand of his mother, he blubbered out, in a voice loud enough to be heard over most of the well-filled dining-room: 'Say, mother, are you going to take your hand or your slipper?' The enthusiasm with which this brief address was received was unbounded. Poor little fellow, how often have we wanted to know the same thing ourself! With a brief season of waiting we generally found out, as he undoubtedly did."

THE STEAM-WHISTLING NUISANCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: We would like to know why the ordinance regulating the steam-whistling nuisance is not more rigidly enforced by the proper authority? On last Sunday, one of the churches located between Eighteenth and Twenty-second streets was disturbed to such a degree that it was quite impossible for a time to hear what was said by the officiating clergyman.

But the most serious objection to the nuisance is the pain it inflicts upon the sick, causing a nervous excitement and prostration, often attended with very ill effects, that are calculated to retard recovery, if not endanger life. We wish to call the attention of the authorities to this subject, for it has become too serious a nuisance longer to be borne. CIVIS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2, 1873.

C., M. & St. P. R'y.

Palace sleeping and day cars, owned and controlled by the railway company, run through from Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis, via Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway. This is the route via Milwaukee and the most popular summer resorts in the Northwest, also along the shore of the Upper Mississippi, in full view of the grandest scenery of that magnificent river, free from dust and other annoyances of interior routes. These cars leave the Union Depot, corner Canal and West Madison streets, at 9:30 a. m. and 9:30 p. m., and are not surpassed in the elegance and comfort of their appointments. This is the only Company running through cars to Minneapolis, and the only through route via Milwaukee. Tickets and sleeping-car accommodations can be secured at No. 63 Clark street, and at the depot.

Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Parties who wish to visit Morgan Park can accompany Col. Clarke, at his expense, on Thursday at 12 o'clock. Call at No. 11 Chamber of Commerce.

FLORIDA WATER.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S

CELEBRATED

FLORIDA WATER.

The richest, most lasting, yet most delicate of all Perfumes, for use on the

HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water which has on the bottle, on the label, and on the pamphlet, the names of MURRAY & LANMAN, without which none is genuine.

For sale by all Perfumers, Druggists, and Dealers in Fancy Goods.

FANCY GOODS.

TO STATIONERS

AND

Fancy Goods Trade

HENRY LEVY & SON,

49 Maiden Lane, New York,

Would call the attention of the trade to their Fall importations, among which are:

Backgammon and Chess Boards,
Dressing Cases and Work Boxes,
Glove and Handkerchief Boxes,
Chessmen, Dominoes, and Dice,
Mathematical Instruments,
Portmonnaies and Bill Books,
Tourist Cases and Portfolios,
Pen and Pocket Cutlery,
Writing Cases, Inkstands,
Scotch and Fern Goods,
Cabinet of Games,
Musical Cabinets,
Photo Albums,
Water Colors,
Card Cases,

and other useful novelties and staple articles suited to the trade. Buyers visiting the city will find it to their advantage in looking over our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FARMERS' FOURTH OF JULY

THE IMPORTANT ADDRESS

Of S. M. SMITH, Secretary of the Illinois State Farmers' Association, before the Livingston County Farmers' Association,

At Pontiac, on the Fourth of July,

Is now ready for delivery as an 8-page document, for general circulation.

Farmers' Clubs and Granges will be supplied at the following rates:

Single Copies.. 2 cts. | 100 Copies....75 cts.
10 Copies.....15 cts. | 1,000 Copies....$5.00

Address J. W. DEAN,
Room 6 Tribune Building, Chicago.

CROCKERY, CHINA, &c.

AT RETAIL.

China, Crockery, Glassware,
AND ALL KINDS OF
Table-Furnishing Goods and Mantel Ornaments.
Good, Cheap, Fine, and Beautiful.

E. C. LAWRENCE & CO.,
105 STATE-ST.

MISCELLANEOUS

McLAIN'S CANDIED CASTOR OIL. [Trade Mark.] Children love them. All druggists. | SYRUP OF THE CASTORBEAN a perfect substitute for Castor Oil. Specially adapted for children. Price 25 cents per bottle. McLain's Vermifuge Bonbons are delicious and effective Worm Candies. Children love them. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by all druggists. YAN SCHAACK, STEVENSON & REID, Chicago, Sole Agents. Also, for HOFMANN'S HOP PILLS FOR AGUE. SURE CURE.

Sir James Murray's Original Fluid Magnesia

For sixty years the best preparation for Acidity, Indigestion, Heartburn, Gravel, and Gout, and the most agreeable aperient for ladies and children. Sold by all Chemists in large-sized bottles.

MR. JOHN F. HENRY, Wholesale Agent, New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Handsomest Theatre in the World. Highly Enthusiastic Reception of the Greatest Living Actor,

Lawrence Barrett.

This afternoon and evening last grand representation of the Cardinal Duke, in Bulwer's sublime play of

RICHELIEU.

Thursday and Friday Nights and Saturday Matinee, HAMLET.
Saturday Night, RICHARD III.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the continued indisposition of Miss Eliza O'Conner, LILIAN'S LAST LOVE will be postponed until Thursday evening, Sept. 4.

This afternoon and night positively last two performances of the two glorious plays,

CHECKMATE,
AND
Wanted 1,000 Milliners.

Thursday, Sept. 4, positively first performance of LILIAN'S LAST LOVE. Miss Eliza O'Conner as Lilian.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Production of Bronson Howard's companion piece to "Saratoga," entitled

DIAMONDS!

Produced in our usual style of excellence in all departments.

MYERS' OPERA HOUSE,

Monroe-st., between Dearborn and State.

Brilliant Success of the STAR COMPANY,

Arlington, Cotton & Kemble's Minstrels,

In an entire change of programme. Mackin and Wilson, Bobby Newcomb, Ernest Linden, Billy Rice, William Arlington, Ben Cotton, and J. R. Kemble in New Specialties, New Songs, New Dances, New Acts, and the laughable Burlesque of

DI-VORCED!

Every Evening and Saturday Matinee.

GLOBE THEATRE.

Every Evening, and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. THE GRANDEST SPECTACLE EVER PRODUCED IN AMERICA!

ALADDIN!
OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.

Produced in a style never before equaled in any Theatre.

DR. KAHN'S MAGNIFICENT ANATOMICAL MUSEUM,

From New York.

Of Natural Science and Art, 148 South Clark-st., near Madison. Tickets, 50 cents; for gentlemen only. Doors open from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.

KINGSBURY MUSIC HALL,

Clark and Randolph-sts.

For Concerts, Lectures, Conventions, Balls. Capacity, 1,500 numbered seats. Seats movable. Apply at the Hall.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

NATIONAL LINE
OF STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool every Saturday, and for London direct every fortnight.

For QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL, from Piers 44 and 47, North River.

Canada..Saturday, Aug. 30. | Greece...Saturday, Sept. 20.
Spain....Saturday, Sept. 6. | Egypt...Saturday, Sept. 27.
Italy...Saturday, Sept. 13.

Cabin Passage, $70, $80, and $90 Currency.
Return Tickets, $140 and $160 Currency.
STEERAGE PASSAGE, $30, currency.

Passengers booked to or from Germany and Scandinavian points at low rates.

The Steamships of this line are the largest in the trade. Drafts on Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent.

WILLIAM MACALISTER,
Gen'l Western Agent,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

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FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS,

Between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, calling at Queenstown,

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Passengers booked to and from the principal European ports at lowest rates.

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HENRY GREENEBAUM & CO.,
FIFTH-AV.

NEW YORK TO CARDIFF,
BRISTOL, LONDON,

And all Other Points in England and Wales.

The South Wales Atlantic Steamship Company's new first-class Steamships will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE.....Aug. 23
GLAMORGAN.....Sept. 13

These steamships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of Cabin and Steerage Passengers. First Cabin, $80 currency; Second Cabin, $55 currency; Steerage, $30 currency. Drafts issued for conditional sum from Cardiff, $8.25. Drafts for £1 and upwards.

For further particulars, apply in Cardiff, at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

STATE LINE STEAMSHIP CO.

Notice is hereby given that from this date the steamers of this Line will sail from Pier No. 36, N. R. foot of North Moore-st.

STATE LINE.

NEW YORK AND GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y., as follows:

ALABAMA.....Saturday, Aug. 23.
PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 3.
VIRGINIA.....Wednesday, Sept. 17.
GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 1.

Fortnightly thereafter. AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, 72 Broadway, N. Y.
SAMPLE & BARGIS, Agents,
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ANCHOR LINE

Sailing twice a week from New York, and carrying passengers to all parts of Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, and the Mediterranean. Cabin from $46; Steerage, British and Irish ports easy, $20; west, $25. Contract Tickets ports same as other regular lines. All payable in U. S. currency. Apply for full information at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling Green, New York, and N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

[Copy.]

State of Illinois, Cook County, ss.

This is to certify that Abram Edwards and William Garnett have agreed to form a limited partnership, to be conducted under the name of Abram Edwards & Co., for the general nature of the business to be transacted is clothing, furnishing goods, and piece goods, and said business is to be conducted and carried on in the City of Chicago, Cook County, Ill. Abram Edwards is to be the general partner, and William Garnett is to be the special partner in said firm, and both of said parties now reside in the said City of Chicago. Said William Garnett has contributed to the capital stock of said firm the following described real estate in said City of Chicago: Lot 22 in the Assessor's Subdivision of Blocks 6 and 63 (except the west half of Lot 6) in the Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the west half of Sec. 27, Township 39, north Range 14, east of the third principal meridian, the same being contributed to said capital stock for the sum of $15,000,—that being the cash value thereof.

Said partnership is to begin on the 26th day of August, 1873, and to end on the 1st day of September, 1874.

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The Chicago Tribune.

Wednesday Morning, September 3, 1873.

The State Reform Committee of Wisconsin have called a convention to meet at Milwaukee on Sept. 23 to nominate State officers on a platform in harmony with the principles of Jefferson.

There were 314 deaths in this city last week; 12 less than the week before, and 15 more than in the corresponding week last year. There were 8 deaths from cholera, against 5 week before last.

The Erie Railroad, President Watson stated yesterday to the Directors, has recovered $8,312,380 worth of property during the year from the ring by which it was plundered in the days of Fisk and Gould, and expects to compel the restitution of much more.

A meeting of the farmers of Livingston County, which has been the cradle of the Anti-Monopoly movement in this State, was held yesterday. A full delegation was present from every town in the county, and an independent ticket of county officers was put in nomination.

Any efforts our Government may have made to have the Manitoba prisoners released on bail have been unsuccessful. They will remain in prison till their trial. The British Government is said by Minister Thornton to uphold the course of the colonial authorities.

After all their fulminations, the insurgents at Cartagena did not fire a shot to prevent Rear-Admiral Yelverton from sailing away with the Spanish iron-clads, which he has taken to Gibraltar. He will recommend his Government not to surrender them to the Madrid Administration until matters at Cartagena are settled.

Treasurer Spinner doubts whether covering back-pay into the Treasury, as repentant members are doing, places it legally beyond their reach. The money is theirs by law, and, as the transfer to the United States is without consideration, it is a question whether any legal defense could be made to the suit of an heir-at-law, for instance, for its recovery.

As the Indian Agent at Fort Sill has heard nothing of the massacre of the women and children and soldiers there, it may be considered a hoax. A letter has been received from him, written the day after the date of the massacre, in which he says that the Indians are anxious to be on good terms with the white men, and can be readily induced to sign a treaty to refrain from any further depredations along the Texan frontier.

Since Saturday, three of the startlingly-well-done $500 counterfeit greenbacks have been received at the Sub-Treasury in New York. Experts pronounce them the best counterfeits that they have ever seen. Few of them are in circulation in New York, and it is believed that they have been issued mostly in the West. A full description is given in our dispatches of the differences between these notes and the genuine legal-tenders.

Detective Simmons has been dismissed by the Board of Police. His dismissal was preceded by the unanimous adoption of a resolution characterizing the association of policemen with known violators of the law, or the acceptance of favors from them, as worthy the severest censure of the Board. The dismissed officer intends to carry the case to the courts. Another officer is to be arraigned upon similar charges by Superintendent Washburn at the next meeting of the Board.

The extent of the popular indignation against the Congressmen who have taken the salary-grab may be inferred when the Burlington *Hawkeye*, the leading Republican paper of Iowa, declares: "Of one thing, however, we feel pretty sure, and that is, that the people of Iowa will not listen with any patience to any public speaker, no matter how eminent, whose hands are not entirely clean of the 'salary-grab' pollution. On this their minds are made up." Every member of Congress who has taken that money has been excluded from the stump; even the "party" cannot secure them a respectful hearing.

The Chairman of the Corporation Committee of the Board of Equalization learned nothing from his visit to Chicago, but that County-Attorney Root was of the opinion that the Board had no right to assess the stock of corporations, and had probably advised the County Assessors to make no returns of the stock of the 1,000 corporations in Cook County. A special committee of three will probably be appointed to-day to visit the chief cities of the State to gather information for the assessment of these evidences of property, on which the Board seems mischievously bent.

Making pilgrimages has been a favorite form of devotion with Roman Catholics in every age of the Church. Of late it has been the rage with the French Catholics to visit Lourdes. A similar movement has begun among the English Catholics, 600 of whom started yesterday to visit Paray-le-Monial, the shrine of Margaret Mary of Alacoque. Englishmen are not Frenchmen, and it is not considered likely in England that the stream of Anglican visitors to Paray-le-Monial will be large, despite the encouragement of the Jesuits and the inappropriately-luxurious accommodations provided for the faithful on the route and at the shrine.

The grain receipts at Chicago during the past ten days have been unprecedented. For the forty-eight hours ending 11 a. m. on Monday there arrived here 1,975 cars with grain, which, with the receipts by canal, make an aggregate of 880,000 bushels. The receipts of wheat, corn, oats, and barley from Aug. 23 to 11 o'clock a. m. Sept. 2 were as follows: Wheat, 1,900,451 bushels; corn, 2,368,860; oats, 984,147; rye, 94,722; barley, 117,987, or an aggregate of 5,466,167 bushels. This does not include flour, of which about 35,000 barrels were received. The receipts would be even greater than these if the railroads had the cars necessary to meet the demand.

The Chicago produce markets were active yesterday, but grain was generally depressed by the greater cost of freight-room. Mess pork was in better demand, and a shade firmer, at $15.80@15.90 cash, and $15.25@15.37½ seller October. Lard was more active and steady at 7⅝c per lb for winter, and 7⅝@7¾c for summer rendered. Meats were dull and easier, at 7¼@7½c for shoulders, 8⅝@9c for short ribs, 9@9½c for short clear, and 9⅛@11½c for sweet pickled hams. Highwines were dull and 1c lower, at $1.02 per gallon. Lake freights were active and 2c higher, closing at 14c for wheat to Buffalo. Flour was quiet and firm. Wheat was active and ½c lower, closing at $1.13¾ cash, $1.12¾ seller the month, and $1.11⅝@1.12 seller October. Corn was active and weak, declining ¾c, and closed at 39⅝c cash, and 41¾c seller October. Oats were moderately active, and ¾c lower, closing firm at 27½c seller the month, and 27⅝c seller October. Rye was active and ½c lower, closing at 67½c. Barley was excited, and 5@6c higher, closing at $1.26 for No. 2, and 96c for No. 3. On Saturday evening last there was in store in this city 1,362,197 bu wheat; 3,382,841 bu corn; 692,585 bu oats; 95,481 bu rye; and 100,149 bu barley. Total of all kinds, 5,638,503 bu. The hog trade was fairly active at former prices, or at $4.25@4.80. Cattle continues dull and weak. Sheep were steady and unchanged.

DOUBLE TAXATION.

The State Board of Equalization of Taxes has now before it the question whether the State shall tax the property of corporations once, twice, or three times. For purposes of convenience in the matter of business, a great many companies have been organized under the laws of the State. In some cases, these companies have special privileges, such as the horse-railway companies; but the great majority of them have no powers not equally open to all other citizens. The property of all these corporations,—that is, the real estate, buildings, furniture, and all other tangible property,—is, of course, taxed just like the property of all other citizens. But it is proposed now to tax all these corporations, first, on all their real and personal property; second, on their capital stock; third, on their franchises, which, of course, are their chartered privileges. There are those who claim that there is no double taxation in this. But it even extends beyond, and levies another tax on the shares of the stock held by the stockholders personally. The Constitution gives the Legislature power to tax property, whether belonging to individuals or corporations; it also gives power to tax persons or corporations "owning or using franchises and privileges in such manner as it shall from time to time direct by general law, uniform as to the class upon which it operates." But the Constitution did not intend that the Legislature should tax the same thing more than once. A corporation is an aggregation of the subscriptions of a certain number of persons, who unite their capital to invest in and carry on a certain business; with their $100,000 cash they purchase real estate and buildings, stocks of goods or materials, machinery or tools. The certificates of stock are written evidences of the interest of the respective persons in the property of the company. When, therefore, the States taxes the property owned and held by the company, it exhausts its power; when, in addition to taxing the property, it also taxes the paper evidence of such property, it duplicates the tax, which is beyond the power of any Legislature to do. It may tax the franchise or privilege, but that is when the franchise or privilege is a special one, and not one that is open to everybody else. For instance, if twelve shoemakers, instead of carrying on business separately, unite and under the general law organize as a company to make shoes, how much is the privilege to make shoes jointly worth to them in excess of the right each of them had to make shoes separately? In that case, they gain no franchise or privilege by the act of incorporation that they did not have before; and to tax them on their property, and then on their capital stock, and then on their franchise, and possibly, also, individually on their respective shares, is piling tax after tax on the same property in a most reckless and illegal manner. A franchise or privilege in the meaning of the Constitution to be taxable must have some special value. The man who has learned a trade can hardly be taxed under an idea that he has a franchise or privilege of setting type, or cutting stone, or making clothes. How can one man be taxed for a privilege which is equally open to all other persons? How can the Board of Equalization fix the value of a privilege which is equally free to any person who exercises it?

The duty of the Board of Equalization is a plain one: that duty is to see that all tangible property is taxed "in proportion to the value" thereof, and, having gathered in all this, try and find any intangible property not represented in that already taxed. When it has taxed all property once, let it close up its session and adjourn. Time spent in an endeavor to tax the same property two or three times over is time wasted, and any action looking to that end must of necessity defeat itself.

The representatives of the Grand Italian Union in the United States, at their fourth annual Congress held in St. Louis last week, adopted a very strong petition to Congress for such legislation as will stop the traffic in Italian children. The petition states that this cruel trade is not of recent origin, but has progressed for centuries, and that it is the desire of the Italian people, throughout the entire length and breadth of the country, that the extreme rigors of a strong law shall be visited upon any of their unworthy countrymen who "shall be engaged in this diabolical occupation." The action of the Italians is timely, and will be indorsed very strongly by all classes of the community. The immense increase of the strolling juvenile musicians in this city alone, within the last year, shows to what extent this white slavery is carried on. The cause of humanity demands that the two Governments should take such measures as will suppress the abominable traffic, and punish the brutal padrones, whose greed subjects these children not only to abduction from their homes, but to a treatment as tyrannical and cruel as ever marked the days of African slavery.

INCREASED RAILROAD FACILITIES.

The immense business of this city this season in the way of railroad receipts is shown elsewhere in this paper. During the last ten days nearly five and a half millions of bushels of grain have been received here, principally by rail. These came, of course, from the West and South. In the same time there has been a vast business done in shipping general merchandise to all points in the West and Southwest. In addition to this traffic direct to Chicago, occupying, on an average, 1,400 or 1,500 cars a day, there is a daily arrival here of 500 cars loaded with through freight, from points at the West going to the East, and from points in the East to points in the West. These cars arrive here by the various trunk railways doing business here, and have to be transferred from one road to the other over the roadways which, for the most part, pass through the city. This transfer business has become so great, and the unavoidable delays of transit through the city are so many, that the long-talked-of railroad for this special business of transfer has become an imperative necessity. The Chicago Transfer Railroad Company has, therefore, been organized, with the following-named persons comprising the Directory: B. C. Meldrum, Benjamin F. Allen, George S. Bowen, T. S. Dobbins, H. B. Latrobe, and James Walsh. These gentlemen all have a ripe experience in railroad matters, and are well known in business circles. They are likely to command the confidence of the entire railroad community. If we understand the plan of this Company, it is to construct a railway at some point on or near Seventy-first street, running thence west seven or eight miles, thence north as far as Montrose. This route will intercept every railroad on which through freight is now received in Chicago. At each point where it intersects another road, a yard will be provided into which all cars loaded with through freight will be received by the Transfer Company, and these cars will be by that Company immediately taken to the points of intersection with those roads over which the same are to be taken, whether going East or West, and there delivered to such road. By this arrangement, the tracks in the city of the various Companies will be relieved of the through freight business, and the transfer of through freight trains can be rendered complete in less than twelve hours, when it now takes, on an average, three days. It is estimated that a car in motion earns $10 a day, and nothing while idle; the delays in transfer in this city, if they average three days, involve a loss to the railroads, in addition to the actual cost of transfer, of nearly $30 a car. By the means of this transfer road, this loss will be wholly obviated. It is not improbable that, when this road is constructed and is in full operation, its great convenience in the transfer of through freight will lend to other arrangements. There is no reason why such a company should not act as a clearing-house between all the railroads doing business in Chicago and having interchangeable accounts for freights and for use of cars. The unprecedented volume of business this season taxes the facilities of the several roads, in passing through the city, to their utmost capacity. To have the transfer of through freight taken from the tracks in the city, and made outside at convenient points, will be a great relief. We understand that the Company is already laying off their route, and seeking the right of way, and, with abundant means at its command, the road will be pushed to completion rapidly.

DISCOURTEOUS POLITICIANS.

The Will County Anti-Monopoly Convention, which met at Joliet on Monday last, while it did many excellent things, was needlessly ungallant and discourteous in one thing. It passed some very pithy but admirable resolutions, and made some strong nominations, and, undoubtedly, if the members of the Convention are harmonious in their purposes and direct their energies aright, the ticket will carry the county this fall. These facts should have made the Convention more amiable, generous, and gallant than it was in its treatment of Mrs. McIntosh, whose name was brought before it as a candidate for School Superintendent. No election having taken place on the first ballot, Mrs. McIntosh's fitness for the place was canvassed by several members, upon the very absurd ground that the party would be held up to scorn and weakened if it nominated a woman. The time has long passed since it was a matter of scorn for a lady to offer herself as a candidate for any position she is qualified to fill. As far as strength is concerned, we should not be surprised if Mrs. McIntosh should prove the strongest "man" on the ticket, and thus help elect the weaker ones. She certainly will, if there is any courtesy among the voters of Will County, or any realizing sense of the fact that an educated woman, all other things being equal, is just as available for the Superintendency of county schools as an educated man. Upon the second ballot, Mrs. McIntosh was nominated by a clear majority over three other candidates. She was declared the nominee, and then the Convention refused to make her nomination unanimous,—a custom which has been observed in nominating-conventions from time immemorial. This was a piece of petty spite unworthy of the opponents of Mrs. McIntosh, and this spite was vented upon her head, apparently, because she was a woman. Had the candidate been a man, his opponents would have paid him the compliment on their own motion. It does not argue well for Will County courtesy to refuse to compliment a lady. This Convention was composed of Anti-Monopolists. Why, then, should it seek to monopolize all the offices for men? It was a Reform Convention also. What more desirable or necessary reform could there be than to rout out the old masculine political hacks, and give at least one place to an energetic, educated, live woman, who is capable of filling it, and do it in a graceful way, without making up wry faces over it or grumbling after it is done?

We are glad Mrs. McIntosh got the nomination; but, as long as she fairly earned it, it should have been given to her ungrudgingly. Should she succeed in the election, it will become her to so administer the office as to make the malcontents ashamed of their display of discourtesy. We have no doubt she will do this. There is no reason why a woman who has had many years' practical experience in school matters, joined to the natural patience and carefulness of woman in matters of detail, should not be thoroughly qualified to look after the interests of the schools in any county where there are no large cities, and correspondingly large schools. We have no doubt that she will work harder and more faithfully, and conduct the schools more economically than a man would. We trust, therefore, that in the forthcoming canvass the reform voters who may have favored other candidates will drop their prejudices, and give this lady the benefit of their influence and their votes. Let her have a fair chance to show what she can do, and we have no doubt that Will County will have a good School Superintendent, and that the cause of education will thrive under her charge.

WISCONSIN LIQUOR LAW.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin filed a decision, on Monday, the 1st inst., in a case involving the constitutionality of certain recent temperance legislation. A few years ago, the Legislature of Wisconsin,—like the Legislatures of a number of other Western States,—passed a law requiring liquor-dealers, as a condition precedent to obtaining a license, to file a bond, with sufficient securities running to the State, in the penal sum of $2,000, and conditioned for the payment of all damages which might accrue by reason of their obtaining a license, selling or giving away intoxicating liquor, or dealing in the same. The law provided, further, that any one who suffered in his person, property, or means of support, by reason of any persons dealing in intoxicating liquor, might recover on the bond. It seems that the Mayor of Milwaukee, acting under the advice of the City Attorney, his legal adviser, refused to require the bonds, the latter officer considering it unconstitutional. The temperance party, by one of their members, sued out a *mandamus* to compel the Mayor to require the bond, and the validity of the law came up for argument before the Supreme Court of the State. Counsel for the Mayor claimed the law unconstitutional for the reasons that it compelled a man to hold himself responsible for the consequences of a lawful act, arguing that the sale of liquor by a person duly licensed to retail it was a lawful act, and, as such, not punishable in itself or in its consequences. The State could not, it was argued further, first authorize an act and then punish its consequences; and that before an act could be punished it must be prohibited. It was also urged that the enactment, contrary to the principles of the common law, held the liquor-dealer responsible for the remote consequences of a lawful act, whereas, as a general rule, the remote consequences of even a wrongful act were not punishable. Other points were raised by counsel for the Mayor, as for instance that the law in question gave the drunkard a right to take advantage of his own wrong; to recover for a wrong to which he himself consented, in which he himself participated; and that it punished the liquor-dealer for an act which was not his act, but the act of another; one which he neither did himself nor intended to do, in which, therefore, both intent and act were wanting.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin holds the law unconstitutional, on the ground that the State, having the power to prohibit the sale altogether, may permit it, attaching to the permission what conditions it sees fit.

FORGETFUL ROBESON.

Secretary Robeson has made some remarkable statements in his day, but the most refreshing bit of intelligence he has yet communicated is contained in a recent statement of his touching the Administration's intermeddling with the present Gubernatorial canvass in Massachusetts. Mr. Robeson says: "The National Administration is not in the business of either making or unmaking the Governors of Massachusetts or of any other State. If it should interfere, directly or indirectly, for or against any individual, the people would have just cause for complaint. Of course, every Federal officer is at perfect liberty to exercise his own judgment in perfect freedom in the discharge of his duties as a citizen and a voter. And these I know to be the sentiments of President Grant." The above is important if true, but, unfortunately for Secretary Robeson's veracity or memory, or both combined, this doctrine, however admirable it may be in the abstract, will strike the most ordinary observer of the political events of the past three years as something entirely new and remarkable. There is a very general impression abroad in this country that the Administration has been doing a wholesale and very profitable business in seating and unseating Governors. It is probable that Secretary Robeson has forgotten that last fall the Administration filled North Carolina with its speakers, levied assessments on the office-holders to meet the expenses, pardoned Ku-Klux prisoners upon condition that they should work for the Administration's candidate, and, by the most persistent use of political chicanery and threats of intimidation, succeeded in placing Caldwell in the Governor's chair. Secretary Robeson has also probably forgotten the part the Administration played in the election of Hartranft in Pennsylvania. It is still stranger that he should have forgotten the interference of the Administration in Louisiana affairs, how it put its own candidate in authority, and has kept him there by force, although he was illegally elected, against the wishes of the majority of the people of the State. It is needless to refresh Secretary Robeson's memory with regard to other and similar cases in which the Administration has been engaged in making and unmaking Governors. Those we have already cited are sufficient to show that the Secretary of the Navy has a very treacherous memory, and that neither his sentiments nor the President's sentiments on this matter, although they happen to agree, are of any possible account so long as they are not put into practice. It will become the Secretary of the Navy hereafter, when he makes a public statement, not to trust to his memory, but to consult facts, especially when they are so easily accessible as in the case in question.

It is now stated that Mosby is to be made the subject of an investigation. The charge against him is not altogether new. The suspicion that he has been engaged in office-brokerage, which has only just now broken out in the neighborhood of the White House, has been entertained elsewhere ever since Gen. Grant practically placed the Federal patronage of a large portion of Virginia in his hands. It looks very much as though Mosby is going to be investigated, not because he has been engaged in office-brokerage, but because he has gone over to the Virginia Conservatives. Mosby is not the first nor the only man whose reputation has been tainted with allegations of this practice. There have been rumors of systematic office-brokerage in the immediate neighborhood of the White House. But this is the first case which has appeared to demand an investigation. We are inclined to think that the promised investigation will never take place, in spite of Mosby's treason to the Administration. It would be a dangerous precedent. If Mosby is called to account for trading in offices, others may be called to account on the same score.

The statement is made, on the one hand, that Mr. A. C. Hesing has been in consultation with the chiefs of the local Democracy, and, with them, has agreed upon a ticket to which he can conscientiously deliver the German vote. On the other hand, it is asserted with an equal show of consistency that Mr. A. C. Hesing has agreed upon a compromise with the managers of the local Republican party, by which, in consideration of certain political concessions, he is to deliver over the German vote to their side. While it is possible that both these statements are substantially correct, it does not follow that the "delivery" of the German vote by Mr. A. C. Hesing to either side rests wholly and exclusively with him.

NOTES AND OPINION.

The Minnesota State Treasury was for years the prey of a set of rogues, at St. Paul, who managed to control the incumbency of the office, in the make-up of Republican nominations, by the alluring dodge of a "concession" to some foreign element. Emil Munch and William Seeger were noteworthy "concessions," and the Ring reveled in its spoil until the crash came, last winter. Again the Ring has persuaded a Republican State Convention to make another "concession," and one Mons Grinager is on the ticket, whose only quality is the negative one that very few know anything about him, and nothing bad. It is proposed, now, to make a fight on this office at the polls; and the St. Paul *Press*, organ of the Ring, and reputed sharer in previous dividends, raises the cry, as if anybody had objected to Mons Grinager's birth-place:

It is a gross insult, not only to the Norwegians, but to every other non-native element of our population, to apply the old Know-Nothing test to the office of State-Treasurer.

It is of such thin stuff as this that the regular party-cry is made up. The people of Minnesota want (or should want) a State-Treasurer known to be both competent and trustworthy. They do not want a Know-Nothing or a dummy. They have power to express their want at the election. If they do not both express and enforce it, they deserve to be robbed, as they have been.

—The Farmers' Movement is not a respecter of parties, but is the same threatening power in Democratic and Republican counties, whether of Southern or Northern Illinois. The Shelbyville *Union*, speaking of the situation in Democratic Shelby County, says:

We hazard the prediction that they [the Democrats] will make no nominations. In fact, *they dare not*. If they were sure of electing their ticket, of course they would nominate; but they are not sure they could elect, and to be defeated after the prestige of success from the first to the last election in the county, would be irretrievable ruin.

And, of the Republican county of Kane, the Elgin *Advocate* says:

The Republicans are waiting to see what the Farmers are going to do, and perhaps, vice versa. Everything politic is uncertain. Some of the politicians are "laying low," to see which side is most likely to win. . . . . If the industrial interests can keep the professional politicians out of the foreground, and nominate good, honest, reliable men, they can elect their ticket this fall.

—Of the Farmers' Convention (Aug. 25) in Iroquois County, the Onarga *Review* says:

It was a body that recognized the fact that the war is over, and that there are other people than rebels who now need reconstructing; that there is nocessential difference between an honest Democrat or Liberal and an honest Republican; that a thief is a thief, whether his thefts be great or large. These ideas are pretty clearly set forth in the resolutions, which are plain, straightforward, and positive, and are unquestionably the sentiments of two-thirds of the voters in this county.

—There is a growth of independent speaking in the press of Illinois, such as this which we quote from the Farmer City *Journal*:

We feel entirely at freedom from all bias or party prejudices; we ask no favors from wheedling, planning, designing men, and shall hereafter say what we think just and right, regardless of the Party whip. Heretofore, we admit, that a kind of a strait political jacket compressed us, but we have torn the old thing to pieces and thrown the fragments at those who work for monopoly and rings.

—The Effingham *Republican*, Pana *Gazette*, and Sullivan *Plaindealer* favor the People's movement. All these are Republican papers, and supported the Republican tickets last fall. This is a Democratic movement, is it?—*Mattoon* (Ill.) *Commercial*.

—If there are no political issues before the people, why was it that 5,000 or 6,000 people assembled in Morrison last Thursday to hear and talk about questions pertaining to Government reform? Can the politicians tell us?—*Morrison* (Ill.) *Independent*.

—We have given an account of one a few days ago across the river, with its great procession, speeches, dinner, &c. Now we are called on to record a still larger one in a neighboring county on this side of the river, held on the 28th at Morrison, Whiteside County. This county was virtually the starting-point in the State for the organization of Patrons, and to-day it has within its limits, we are informed, 26 Granges, with a membership of 2,000.—*Rock Island* (Ill.) *Union*.

—At a time when the professional politicians are all proclaiming that there is no "great political issue before the country," 15,000 people assemble in a field near Brownsville, Mo., with banners inscribed, "Down With Monopoly!" and "Equal Justice for All; Special Privileges for None!" Is there no significance in the phenomena?—*Rock Island Argus*.

—Farmers' clubs are getting so popular that every candidate for office that comes around is either a farmer, has been a farmer, or is going to be one as soon as his term of office expires.—*Tuscola* (Ill.) *Journal*.

—Granges and Farmers' clubs mean organization, but do not imply organization under the leadership of decayed politicians.—*Jacksonville* (Ill.) *Journal*.

—We would impress upon all who feel any solicitude for the future of the Farmers' organization, that it will take care of itself and grow beyond the expectations of its most enthusiastic supporters.—*Quincy* (Ill.) *Herald*.

—I am confident that a majority of those on either side of the line that marked the division of parties have become disgusted with the methods of conducting political issues, believing them to be demoralizing in their tendency, and detrimental to the peace and harmony of the people, if not dangerous to the existence of Republican government.—*Carlyle* (Ill.) *Banner—communicated*.

—Every day confirms the fact that the Farmers' Grangesin the State of Kansas are becoming a great and irresistible power. This is the case not only in certain sections but all over the State. . . . We yesterday published from the Walnut Valley *Times*, the declaration that the Radical Committee in that county recommended that no county ticket be placed in the field this fall, upon the averment that the party cannot be kept together. This is a result of the strength of the Granges, who have simply to put forth good men to secure their election to the Legislature. In Miami County the organ of the Radical party recommended that no ticket be nominated.—*Kansas City Times*.

—The contest is between capital and labor. Capitalists want a crowned-head and titled nobility. Laborers want the free institutions the Fathers of the Republic left us. Capitalists have the money, and the bayonets of the nation to back them. Laborers have the votes to retain their liberties. Will they stand firm for their rights, or will they sell themselves to the capitalists and become the slaves of an empire? Time alone will tell. The Farmers' movement is now the only salvation for the country.—*Mattoon* (Ill.) *Commercial*.

—The farmers do not ask to be released from taxes necessary to pay the expenses of Government, but they do ask to be released from paying special taxes for the benefit of a few men. Is there any crime in such demands, that monopoly organs should brand those who make them as enemies of good government?—*Clinton* (Ill.) *Register*.

—How is it that all we produce and have to sell, has to go to open market and free competition with the world? And how is it that all we have to buy we cannot buy in a free market, or as cheaply as it can be procured elsewhere, but have to pay 50 to 100 per cent added to its right cost? If we had fair play in buying as well as selling, it would materially decrease our expenditure every day of our lives, and the little difference in the price of a wagon or implement is, in comparison with that, like trying to save at the spigot while it is running out at the bung-hole.—*Albion* (Ill.) *Journal—communicated*.

—When the manufacturers consent to let the workingman buy his goods in the open markets of the world, I, as a workingman, will admit his right to get labor in the open markets of the world,—my equal right having been admitted. What I object to is the paying of his prices and the working at his prices too. *If he has the right to buy his labor in the lowest market, I have an equal right to buy my goods in the lowest market.*—*A Workingman, at Albany, N. Y.*

—The editor of the St. Louis *Democrat* (Administration) is reported to have said, in a recent interview:

The railroad interests of the West are afraid of the people. The Farmers' Granges have frightened them into a fear of communism, and made them believe that the Government is too weak; and, as capitalists love their money better than their country or its institutions, they look for somebody that will lay a strong hand on the people and give them security that their property shall not be destroyed. This may mean empire or it may mean monarchy; but it means a stronger Government than at present exists.

This effort for a stronger Government comes from the capitalists of the country,—from railroad monopolists, bond-holders, Eastern shoddyites,—the rings generally who have grown immensely wealthy off the products of the toiling millions. They claim that they are afraid to trust their wealth to the legislation of the people, and therefore must have a stronger Government. The Farmers' Granges and Clubs are only hastening their plans. Their intentions existed long before a farmers' club was organized. They see that the laboring masses are getting in earnest, and that the party of thieves, rings, and monopolists are in a fair way to be hurled from power to do evil and oppress the people. Therefore every effort will be made to re-elect Grant for a third term—which means Cæsarism.—*Mattoon* (Ill.) *Commercial*.

—It is time farmers commenced to think, and calculate their position. They have no excuse for trusting men any longer who are manifestly unfit for office. Whatever the future may disclose, there ought to be no hesitancy in purging away existing foulness. They cannot possibly do worse, and if they will select from their own ranks they will certainly do better.—*St. Paul* (Minn.) *Pioneer*.

—The people, seeing this, are turning from it, and the elements of a new and pure party are gradually coalescing and becoming crystallized. The Republican party was secure as long as its deserters were only of the disappointed and domineering class of politicians, but now it is the honest masses who are walking out of its ranks, and there is ample cause for this.—*Yorkville* (Ill.) *News*.

—While the Wisconsin Republican State Convention was passing its high-sounding resolutions denouncing the salary-grab and (very indirectly) those who voted for the measure, the Republicans of Massachusetts were laying plans for the elevation of the chief grabber to the highest office of the State. The political leaders of the party in Massachusetts are those who figure most conspicuously in shaping the policy of the dominant party in the nation.—*Madison* (Wis.) *Democrat*.

—In Pennsylvania, Democracy is doing its level best to perpetuate the Cameronian dynasty.—*Terre Haute* (Ind.) *Gazette*.

—Administration journals find all at once that such Democratic papers as the Dubuque *Telegraph*, Clinton *Age*, and Ottumwa *Democrat* afford first-rate reading. They quote from them much. They find in those papers that the Democratic party is not dead, and are greatly rejoiced.—*Keokuk Constitution*.

—Many Republican papers have deemed it best to oppose the advancement of Gen. Butler, but the *Times* has never joined them in their attacks. We believe in the Butler type of public men.—*Leavenworth Times*.

—Much as the Indianapolis *Journal*, Morton's own, ridicules the idea of Grant being a candidate a third time, we have it on most eminent authority that Morton will back him for a third nomination, if he himself cannot be nominated. With Grant as President, Morton must always be chief. He assumes the leadership, and controls Grant when and where no other man can control him.—*Logansport* (Ind.) *Pharos*.

PERSONAL.

C. Andrews, of Liverpool, England, is at the Gardner.

The Hon. D. A. January, of St. Louis, is at the Gardner.

The Hon. B. W. Lewis, of St. Louis, is at the Gardner.

The Hon. J. W. Kerr, of Pittsburgh, is at the Sherman House.

The Hon. George Howes, of Vermont, is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. L. W. Ross, of Lewistown, Ill., is at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. H. A. Robinson, of Dubuque is at the Sherman House.

Senator O. H. Browning, of Quincy, Ill., is at the Sherman House.

The Hon. W. D. Humphreys, of Columbus, Miss., is at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

General Superintendent H. E. Sargent, of the Michigan Central Railroad, has gone to Detroit on business of his Company.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hopkins and bridal party, consisting of thirty-three ladies and gentlemen, are stopping at the Grand Pacific.

Robert Harris, General Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, has gone down his road on a tour of inspection.

A. C. McFay, New Orleans, La.; Hon. Richard Blow, St. Louis; Dr. P. McGroffin, Pennsylvania, and J. E. Bowe, of London, England, are at the Grand Pacific.

Dr. R. Garrison, St. Louis; Capt. G. D. Woodbury, New York; J. W. Porter and wife, Urbana, Ill.; and the Hon. M. Pettibone, of Green Bay, Wis., are stopping at the Gardner House.

The Hon. J. F. Joy, of Detroit, President of the Michigan Central Railroad, has gone West over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad. He will be back again in this city in a few days.

Mr. F. A. Overton, Private Secretary of Assistant General Superintendent Strong, of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, is recovering from an attack of cholera. He has gone South to recuperate.

Cyrus Dupee, of Boston; D. J. Hyers, St. Louis; the Hon. W. H. Spooner, of Cleveland; Dr. William Niehaus, St. Louis, and John G. Nicholay and family, of Washington, D. C., are stopping at the Sherman House.

J. D. Jennings, Esq., who, with his family, has been spending some months on the golden shores of the Pacific, and on the heights of Colorado's plains, and amid the grandeur of the Rockys, has returned home to this city.

Mr. Lancaster, who left this city two years ago for the South African diamond fields, has returned to his home. He secured about $30,000 worth of the "raw" stones, which were seized by the customs officers at New York, and forwarded to Washington. The crude material is not liable to duty, and Mr. Lancaster will have his property restored probably without much delay. He is a man of wealth, and the owner of a large amount of real estate in this city. A love of adventure prompted him to make his African trip.

A brief personal paragraph in THE TRIBUNE yesterday seems to have made Mr. Storrs, the lawyer, frantic with excitement. It was a simple announcement to the effect that "the Hon. E. A. Storrs, of New York, but formerly of Chicago," had arrived at a certain hotel. There appears to be no harm in this paragraph, nor was any harm intended; but it has evidently been a source of much trouble to the person mentioned, for he climbed to the top of THE TRIBUNE Building for a correction, and has told everybody in town that he is not a New Yorker. We take the liberty of informing an anxious world that there were two unintentional errors in the paragraph, one more than Mr. Storrs discovered. Giving him the title of Hon. was one error, and placing his residence in New York was the other. We regret that either should have occurred.

Mrs. Woodhull's recent illness is termed "a disastrous failure."

Thomas Nast has one hundred and twenty lecture engagements.

Dan Rice wants to be Governor of Pennsylvania, but he has no show.

Dr. Willis Meriam, one of the pioneer citizens of Bucyrus, Ohio, died Aug. 31, aged 72.

W. H. Mitchell, of the Northfield (Minn.) *Standard*, has commenced suit against C. A. Wheaton, of the Rice County *Journal*, for malicious prosecution.

The La Crosse *Republican* and so forth devotes several columns of whitewash to Schuyler Colfax and Matt Carpenter. 'Tis well. Let the dead bury their dead.—*Eau Claire Free Press*.

W. G. Swan, who for some time past has occupied the position of Assistant General Manager of the Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, will assume the position of General Superintendent of the West Wisconsin Road. His predecessor, J. H. Hull, returns to the Chicago & Northwestern as Superintendant of the division from Elroy to Harvard.

THE WORK OF VANDALS.

In his retiracy, Mr. J. W. Powers, a brother of the late great American sculptor, Hiram Powers, has been known to few, but now a grievous misfortune befalling him will introduce him to many who will be glad to cheer the heart bowed down, and aid the artist on his road to fame. He resides with his family at No. 993 West Lake street, and has been earning a moderate support as a street-railway conductor. Emulating the example of his famous brother unostentatiously, and proudly preferring to prove himself worthy of the great name he bears, Mr. Powers has devoted his leisure time to the cultivation of his genius and skill as the hewer of blocks of marble into the ideal images of the brain. Of late he had been engaged in the finishing a statue of Innocence, a marble work, the child of his own brain, and art and skill. He contemplated the completion of the work in time for its exhibition at the forthcoming great Exposition, and upon it built fond and envious hopes. A few appreciative friends, who had seen the image taking form, had cheered the artist, and good judges pronounced it beautiful in design and excellent in finish as a work of art. Monday night the abode of the humble and struggling sculptor was entered by burglars, who robbed him of all his money, his watch, and, worse than all, laid ruthless and vandal hands on his ideal of Innocence. The midnight depredators, with a cruel malignity, crushed the marble hand of Innocence, and then stabbed the heart of the sculptor, while they rifled him of treasure. The statue is not now presentable. Who among the wealthy patrons of art in this great city will be the first to cheer the artist,—to start another on the road to fame?

OAK PARK.

Laying the Corner-Stone of a New Methodist Church.

Yesterday was a proud day for our suburban neighbors at the rising village of Oak Park, four miles west of the city limits, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway. The pleasant site of the village on the water-shed, dividing the waters of the valley of the Mississippi from those of the St. Lawrence, its proverbial healthfulness, the excellence of its water, schools, and churches, the culture and refinement of its population, its primeval forests and easy access to the metropolis of the great Northwest, have given the place such a steady and solid growth that the church accommodations have not kept pace with the measured increase of inhabitants.

Last spring the Methodist denomination began the erection of a church edifice, under the immediate supervision of William E. Blackstone, and it is already in such a state of forwardness that its sharp outlines and symmetrical proportions cleave the upper air. The building is located in the heart of the village, and is of Milwaukee pressed brick, with artificial-stone tr

SPRINGFIELD.

Fatal Accident—The Committee on Capital Stock of Corporations to Visit Chicago and Other Cities—The Question of Printing the Railroad Commissioners' Schedule.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Sept. 2.—Dr. George M. Harrison, of Pleasant Plains, was killed last night by being thrown from his horse. By the fall his neck was broken. These are the facts as developed by a Coroner's jury. The deceased was 47 years old, and he had resided in Pleasant Plains for fifty years.

There was no general session of the State Board of Equalization to-day, but the Commissioners are still at work, and each day confirms the belief that the session will reach over a period of two months at least.

The Railroad Committee is not the only one that is in tribulation. The Committee on Capital Stock of Corporations is sorely perplexed. They are required by law, absolutely, to make an assessment of this class of property, and just how to reach it is a question not yet solved. Mr. Miles, the Chairman, visited Chicago with the hope of learning something with reference to the corporations in Cook County, in which there are said to be 1,000, but failed to get any information of value to himself or his Committee. He learned, however, that the County Attorney of Cook County held this part of the law to be unconstitutional, and from this fact it is safe to infer that the Assessors of the county, who it is said failed to do their duty in this particular, got their cue from Mr. Root, or some one who entertains like views. It is likely that the Committee will visit Chicago, and give their personal attention to looking up and assessing the corporations to be found there, and will probably visit Quincy, Peoria, and other places. This seems to be the only way out of the matter, as no data exists from which they can otherwise act. The list of corporations in the Secretary of State's office cannot be relied upon, as more than one-half of them are paying the County Clerk of this county was to-day notified that several corporations in the City of Springfield had not been assessed, among them the *State Journal* Company and our street railway companies.

A Special Committee, to consist of R. P. Derrickson, of Cook; Mr. Dewey, of Will; and Mr. McMasters, of Randolph Counties, will probably be appointed to-morrow on the part of the State Board of Equalization to visit Chicago, Joliet, and other points, to assess the capital stock of corporations.

The question of printing the schedules which the Railroad Commissioners have but just prepared, and the manner in which they were to be paid for, has occasioned some correspondence. In reply to the question of the Commissioners addressed to the Printing Committee, viz: Secretary of State, Auditor, and Governor, as to whether the schedules were such printing as the *Journal* Company could charge for under their contract as State Printers, the Committee answer that they are not, whereupon Mr. Phillips, President of the *Journal* Company, being so notified, informs the Commissioners that if this view is sustained by the Attorney-General the *Journal* Company will do the printing upon such terms and to be paid at such time as the Legislature may hereafter determine. The Attorney-General holds that the opinion of the Printing Committee is correct, and thus the matter ends. The *Journal* Company are doing the work without a contract, although the Commissioners are in possession of figures made by the Hon. D. L. Phillips, in which he says the cost will not exceed $6,000.

The official publication of the schedules prepared by the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners will be made in the *State Journal* of Thursday morning. It is a distance-tariff for the Toledo, Wabash & Western Railroad for 244 miles, and for a like distance it will also apply to the Chicago & Alton, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Illinois Central, and Chicago & Northwestern. Other schedules will follow as fast as they are prepared.

THE COUNTERFEIT $500.

Fears Expressed that the Whole Issue Will Have to Be Called In—Description of the Bogus Note.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—A Washington special says: "Treasurer Spinner has stated that he never saw a better-executed counterfeit than that of the $500 legal-tender note, which was made public yesterday, and that the whole issue of $35,000,000 will have to be called in, and a new series issued."

The following is a description of the differences between the genuine and counterfeit $500 legal-tender note of the issue of 1869: The upright that holds the balance of the scales held in the hand of the female figure shows a white line in the counterfeit on the lower part of the palm of the hand to the second finger. In the genuine note the upright is quite black, and lost in the shadow. The lower part of the right lapel of the coat in the portrait of Adams, in the counterfeit forms an angle. In the genuine it is a distinct curved line; also, the buttons on the counterfeit are irregular in shape, while in the genuine they are decidedly round and dark in color. Particular attention is called to the button on the left side of the coat in the counterfeit. In the word "Washington," in the counterfeit note, the black shade forming the first stroke of the letter W forms an angle at the bottom. In the genuine it forms a curve in ruled shading. Under the right-hand stroke of the letter W, and over the letters A and S, there are four ruled lines in the counterfeit. There are but three in the genuine note. Under the letters A and S in the word Washington in the counterfeit there are five ruled lines, and in the genuine four. Also, under the letter H in the same word there are four ruled lines in the counterfeit, and in the genuine three. At the bottom of the letter S in the denomination table there are five ruled lines in the counterfeit, and in the genuine six. The localized fibre on the left of the portrait is blue; in the genuine without color. In the counterfeit is a red seal; in the genuine it is printed in a delicate carmine color. In the counterfeit it is more of a brick color, and has a heavy appearance, more especially in the rays which form the outside of the seal. Attention is called to the blurred and scratchy appearance of the lathe-work and lettering on the back of the counterfeit, which, upon comparison with the genuine, will be readily perceived.

To-day another counterfeit $500 greenback was received at the Sub-Treasury, making the third received since Saturday. It is believed at the Sub-Treasury that the counterfeit bills came from the West, and that there are but few circulating in New York. The bills have been examined by the experts of the American Bank Note Company, and are pronounced by them to be the best counterfeit bills that ever came under their notice. George W. Marior, of the Sub-Treasury, says that the paper on which the forged bills are printed is lighter than that of the genuine. He also says that the face of the bills cannot be distinguished from the genuine, but that the letters on the back are tinged with green where they should be perfectly white, and that a blue tint peculiar to the genuine is not perceptible in the counterfeit.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 2.—An old man, a stranger, 60 years old, named Henry Sweet, was arrested here to-day for passing one of the new $500-greenbacks. He was released on $3,000 bail, the amount which he deposited as security for his bondsman.

FORT SILL.

All Quiet on the 29th Ult.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Ks., Sept. 2.—As my dispatches have foreshadowed, we at least have positive news from Fort Sill since the date of the Waco canard. Letters were received to-day at the Indian Superintendent's office from Agent Haworth, dated Aug. 28. The Agent says: It is now-day at the agency; that he is sick in bed, and the Indians have been coming in all day to shake hands with him, and inquire after his health. He is looking for the arrival of the captive Chiefs, Satanta and Big Tree, daily. The Southwestern Stage Company's coach, which left Sill the 26th, reports all quiet, and that Satanta and Big Tree have not arrived yet.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received to-day a letter from T. M. Haworth, Indian Agent at Fort Sill, written Aug. 31, the day after the reported massacre, in which he reports the Indians quiet, and really anxious for peaceful relations with the whites. He thinks the Indians of the agency are, as a body, in a state of feeling for a beneficial council or treaty to be made with them by which the border of Texas may be made as safe from harm, so far as these Indians are concerned, as any other part of the State.

Michigan State Constitutional Commission.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 2.—In the Constitutional Commission, this afternoon, the Committee on Education reported a new article perpetuating the State Normal and public school, Agricultural College and University, and allowing the Legislature to establish any other institution of learning approved by the people, and, if desirable, to place all of the said institutions under the control of a single Board. The State Superintendents of Public Instruction shall be *ex-officio* members of the Board of Control of each institution. The Normal School shall continue under the general supervision of the State Board of Education, and the University under the Board of Regents. Free tuition must be given in each school district four months in each year, and the Legislature shall establish in each township and city a public library, to be maintained by the criminal fines, penalties, and forfeitures of said township or city. The Commission is to consider the abolition of all specific taxes, and the propriety of establishing a State Prison in the Upper Peninsular. To-morrow, a proposition will be introduced to submit the question of striking out the word "male" from the Constitution to a general vote of the women in this State, after the registration, separately; said question to be so submitted in the general election of 1875.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

POLICY OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2.—The suggestion having been made to the Secretary of the Treasury, that, during the coming two months, he might properly accumulate currency in the Treasury in order to pour it out when the country needs it, in November and December, the Secretary is understood to have stated that he did not intend to deviate from the uniform policy of the Department, either by restricting the purchases of bonds or by deferring currency disbursements, as has been suggested. The latter was regarded as equivalent to a suspension of payment, and the former to be needless.

CHARGES AGAINST INDIAN AGENTS AND TRADERS.

Western men, temporarily here, state that it is not a matter of surprise that hostile Indians are found, as they have been recently supplied with the best pattern of improved fire-arms. They state that it is the regular practice of traders, at all the military posts on the Upper Missouri River, to sell rifles and ammunition to Indians under all circumstances, and at large profits. They say that it can be proved beyond doubt that directly after the terrible massacre in Dakota, two years ago, the Indians came into the trading station with the blood on their hands and clothes, fresh from the murder of women and children, and obtained from the Government Agents large supplies of rifles and ammunition.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMMISSION.

An officer of the Government who has recently returned from a trip over the Union Pacific Road, states that the road will be unlikely to call for the final Government Commission, which shall examine whether or not it is a fire-class road, until it shall have means and time to refurnish a large portion of its track. He reports that the iron of the road has become very much worn, and that most of the joints are not of the improved pattern used on first-class roads.

HOSTILITY OF THE MORMONS TO THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

It is stated that the hostility of the Mormons to the General Government is so great in certain portions of Utah that a perfect espionage has been established over the United States mails, and that letters suspected to be of a political character, or to reflect in any way upon the condition of the Mormons, are detained, opened, and read, and forwarded to their destination after the writers have been marked. Several instances of the opening of letters have recently been brought to the notice of the postal authorities.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE GENEVA AWARD.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—A belief prevails that the Geneva award of fifteen millions and a half of dollars has already been paid into the United States Treasury; but, on inquiry, it has been ascertained that preliminary arrangements only have been made to this end. On the 6th of June the Secretary of the Treasury issued a call for the redemption of a certain series of 5-20 bonds, more than covering the amount of the award, in anticipation of its payment, and the British Government arranged with the Syndicate to discharge this treaty obligation. In pursuance of the plan adopted, a large amount of these bonds have been surrendered to the Treasury, and gold certificates issued therefor, to be made available on and after Sept. 6, the time of the formal redemption of the bonds. These gold-certificates, it is understood, are in the hands of the British Consul at New York, to be delivered with other like representations of specie, their value covering the entire award, by the British Minister to the Secretary of State, and by him transferred to the Treasury as so much cash.

RACE-PAY.

Treasurer Spinner has written a letter to a member of Congress on the back-pay question, and says: "I doubt whether even the covering of this money, without consideration, and without legal authority or warrant of law, will place it beyond the reach of the parties to whom it legally belongs. I think it could be claimed at any time hereafter, in several ways, and even on the mere statement of an account by the depositor, or by his heirs-at-law, against the United States for moneys had and received. It is possible that you might, yourself, by your last will and testament, will it to the Government, stating, as a consideration, the love and affection you bore your native land."

PERSONAL.

The President will not visit Washington this week, no business of importance demanding his attention. He has been visited at Long Branch the last few days by Secretary Belknap and Assistant Secretary Cowan. Secretary Richardson is there now, and matters relating to their respective departments are disposed of as promptly as if the President were in Washington.

Mr. Dent, father of Mrs. Grant, is still in very feeble condition, though not confined to his bed.

BANK NOTE ISSUE

Arrangements are making for the early issue of new $20, $10, and $2 National Bank notes.

REVENUE APPOINTMENT.

Thomas L. Sturgeon has been appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper of the Tenth Missouri and Walter Scott of the Seventh Kentucky District.

KANSAS.

Hot Weather—Land Controversy Between the Ottawa Indians and the Ottawa University.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAWRENCE, Sept. 2.—The weather-record to the 1st September gave us several consecutive days with the thermometer over 100 degrees, the hottest weather during the past six years. The weather is very dry, and there is not more than one-third of a crop in this part of the State.

For several years a controversy has been raging between the Ottawa Indians and the Ottawa University respecting the proceeds of the Ottawa Indian reservations in Franklin County, Kan. The lands passed into the hands of the University, and the Indians claim that they have been unjustly treated. The matter has been before Congress and under investigation. Last winter Congress passed an act submitting the whole matter to a Board of Arbitrators named in the act. They met recently in Boston, organized, and appointed a sub-committee composed of Col. Irving, of the Interior Department, and the Hon. H. S. Neal, of Ohio, to go to Kansas and take the testimony in the case. That Committee is now in this city, and began work to-day.

CAVED IN.

One Man and Two Horses Killed by Falling Earth.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 2.—This morning an accident occurred at a sandbank on the premises of Dr. A. J. Davis, on Penn avenue, resulting in the death of a man named John Martin. The workmen were engaged in digging sand, when a huge mass, weighing upwards of seventy-five tons, came down, burying Martin, two horses, and a wagon completely out of sight. Martin was literally crushed to death, and both horses were killed. Two other men, who were at work, narrowly escaped with their lives.

Had His Pocket Picked.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 2.—Notwithstanding the good fortune which came to Mr. George Smith, the owner of the mare Belle Berkley, at the race on Saturday, the pecuniary result of his visit to this city turns out to be bad. Yesterday he was robbed of a pocket-book containing $2,900 in greenbacks, the monetary return of his success on the course. The book was in the pocket of a coat which, while visiting the stable, he inadvertently left in the stall of his favorite mare. Soon after he went back for the garment, but, though it was still there, a thief had made a run through the pockets, which were entirely emptied.

Progress of Western Exploring Expeditions.

SALT LAKE, Aug. 2.—The robbers of Hoxies' horses and mules have escaped from Beaver Jail. The Sheriff is in pursuit. Hoxies is pushing towards the Colorado River and will join the main part of the Wheeler expedition at Fort Wingate late in the season.

Capt. Jones' exploring party from Fort Bridger has reached the Mowstone country. His line cuts off about 200 miles from the railroad to Bozeman Mountain. The new route back promises still shorter and more feasible wagon-road. No Indians have been encountered.

MINNESOTA.

Fatal Accidents and Suicides—Jealousy—A Hail-Storm—Struck by Lightning—Crops.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Sept. 2.—At the farm-house of Joseph Richardson, in Elgin, Wabashaw County, on the 25th ult., an ox-team attached to a wagon was left standing in the road when the farmer and his men went into breakfast. The oxen starting off down the road, Thomas Richardson, a lad of 13 years, son of the farmer, left his place at the table to run after and stop them. When he had nearly caught up with the wagon, and the oxen were going at full speed on a down grade, the wagon-tongue fell from the yoke, catching in the gro und, and stopped the wagon suddenly. The boy, running with all his might, ran against the hind end of the wagon-box, a projecting board of which struck him in the pit of the stomach. He was barely able to walk back to the house, when he commenced vomiting blood. A physician was promptly called, but the injury was fatal beyond help, and death resulted next day.

So far, the newspapers have chronicled three suicides and twenty-eight fatal accidents occurring in this State during the month of August. Two of the suicides and five of the accidents were directly caused by the use of intoxicating liquors. Six deaths occurred by drowning; five from injuries received by being run over by reapers; four from saw-mill accidents; three by runaway teams; three from being run over by cars; two from careless handling of guns; and one by using kerosene as a fire-kindler.

A merchant's wife at St. Charles, in Winona County, was fined $25, the other day, for a ferocious assault upon another woman who persisted in trading with her husband after being notified by her jealous wife to trade somewhere else. The assaulted woman suffered no bodily injury, but was terribly frightened.

Nearly all the windows in Rush City, Pine County, which faced west or north, were broken, on Thursday night last, by a fierce hail-storm. The hail came with such weight as to bend lightning-rods down to the roofs, and was blown through the windows with such force as to break the plastering on opposite sides of the rooms. Several chimneys and two unfinished houses were blown down; one house was moved off its foundations, and another house was unroofed.

At Butterfield siding, on the Sioux City Railway, on the 23d ult., some unknown scoundrels removed the bolt connecting the switch-bar with the rails, and then moved the switch so as to connect the track from the east with the side-track, on which sixteen cars were standing. Fortunately, the next train due, an east-ward-bound freight train, was ahead of time, and so stopped there to wait its time, and thus it was discovered that the switch had been moved, although the target was erect. When the switch had been repaired, the train moved on cautiously, and, a short distance away, the engineer found a rail laid across the track.

The house of Albert Tripp, at Northfield, was struck by lightning last Thursday night. Mrs. Tripp, who was asleep near where the house was struck, was severely shocked. A pane of glass was perforated as by a rifle-shot, and, wherever the lightning left its mark about the house, the appearance was as if made by a widely-scattered charge from a shot-gun.

The northern papers promise a large crop of cranberries this season. The wheat-yield is even larger than heretofore reported, but the weather is not entirely favorable for stacking and threshing. Corn, throughout Minnesota, is reported as being an unusually good crop this year; but the supply will yet fall short of the pinery-demand, which has heretofore been supplied mostly from Iowa and Illinois.

MADISON.

Annual Meeting of the Wisconsin Grand Lodge of Good Templars.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Sept. 2.—The Wisconsin Grand Lodge of Good Templars began their Eighteenth Annual Session here this morning, with all the officers and some four-score delegates present. Theodore Kanouse, Grand Worthy Chief Templar, delivered a somewhat lengthy address. He says more work has been done during the past than any previous year. The average condition of the Lodges is good, though they have lost many by removals and non-payment of dues. The appointment of a State Organizer, and holding conventions, has had good results. Aid in the cause of temperance by Father Matthew temperance societies, Sons of Temperance, organizations of ladies, in some localities, is acknowledged. The formation of alliances and attendances in Courts for the prosecution of unlawful selling of liquor is urged, and other methods, to restrict the evils resulting from the liquor traffic, as much as possible. The platform of the American Constitutional Union, and its agitation for the repeal of the law requiring bonds of liquor sellers, and making them responsible for consequences of their traffic, is sharply criticised, and gratitude express to those who stood by and strengthened that law in the Legislature, and to Gov. Washburn for advocating obedience to law till there has been time to test its efficiency. W. B. Hazelton, Secretary, and Mrs. S. M. W. Likens, Treasurer, read their reports. The former thinks there is abundant reason to rejoice together over the successes of the year, and encouragement for the future in the struggles for temperance. The present number of working lodges is 161, a gain of 5. Total acting membership, 9,020, a gain of 226. Receipts for the year are $4,701; expenditures, 4,631. An urgent appeal is made for increased revenues to promote the efficiency of the Order and push on temperance reform. This afternoon, standing committees were appointed. The election of officers is put down for to-morrow forenoon. An interesting report was presented from delegates to the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, at London. Some other business was transacted, and, at 5 o'clock, the Lodge adjourned for a steamboat excursion on Lake Monona. This evening a grand public meeting is to be held in the Assembly Chamber.

The Madison Schuetzen Club turned out in force, with music, this afternoon, to welcome their prize-taking delegates from the Schuetzenfest at Manitowoc, and will celebrate with songs, speeches, and lager this evening.

CANADA.

The Royal Commission to Meet To-Morrow—Personal—The Toronto Regatta—Musical Prizes.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Sept. 2.—Bailey, of Aylmore, the distinguished Canadian athlete, has left, to take part in the Caledonia games in New York.

Arrangements are nearly completed for the meeting of the Royal Commission on Thursday. The press will be largely represented.

Mrs. Lincoln, widow of the late President Lincoln, is here.

The rumor is current that Prof. Goldwin Smith, now in Toronto, is to take the editorial management of the new reform paper to be established in Quebec.

The Legislature is to be convened on the 1st of October.

TORONTO, Sept. 2.—Entries for the grand regatta on the bay here this week have closed. The prizes are much more liberal than at former regattas.

Fifteen bands of music will be in competition here this week for prizes offered by the Order of Foresters.

MANITOBA.

The Proposition to Release the American Prisoners Rejected—The Appeal to Be Heard in a Few Days.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—A Washington special says the Manitoba question will be brought before a British tribunal in a few days, the Court holding special session therefor, and no other causes will be tried. Minister Thornton says the British Government is firm in its conviction that the action of its officials was strictly in accordance with law, and expresses his conviction that the decision of the court will be adverse to the parties now in custody. The Court will be held at Fort Garry, or Winnipeg. Meanwhile, the proposition to release the American prisoners on bail is rejected.

International Cigar-Makers' Union.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 2.—The International Cigar-Makers' Union has continued its session here through to-day. The whole matter of loans to needy members of the Association was exgunged from the constitution. Considerable routine business was transacted, and most of the afternoon was occupied in the discussion of the question of establishing District and State Unions in addition to existing local and national unions, but no decision was reached.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 2.

Nothing new deserving of special comment has been developed in the dry goods market during the week under review. Our jobbers report steadily increasing activity both on interior account and to supply local retailers, the volume of sales accomplished within the past half-dozen days being larger than for any previous week of the present season, and in excess of the sales for the corresponding period last year. In values the changes have been few, but those few have been in an upward direction, and, it may be added, the general tendency at the moment, both in white and colored cottons, seems to be to a higher range of prices. The fall trade in carpetings has not yet fairly opened, but steady improvement is now noticeable, and, in anticipation of a season of more than ordinary activity, a confident feeling prevails among jobbers, and former quotations are fully maintained. Stocks are full, and they embrace many new and novel patterns. We find the following in the New York *Journal of Commerce:* "The jobbers have been busily employed in the distribution of general assortments of merchandise to the interior, and the indications are considered by dealers as favorable to a healthful and satisfactory autumn's trade. Plain bleached and unbleached cottons maintained firm prices, and a few particular grades of each have been subject to a slight advance; ticks, denims, and stripes have moved a little more freely; cotton flannels continued active; prints, ginghams, and worsted dress fabrics have been distributed to a large amount at current prices; woolen shawls have been in good demand; wool flannels and blankets maintained firm prices, with liberal sales; cloths, cassimeres, and overcoatings have been in steady request for moderate lots, although the aggregate sales were not as large as many sanguine holders expected."

BROWN COTTONS.			
Atlantic A, 4-4	13 c	Great Falls E, 4-4	13
Atlantic H, 4-4	12½	Cabot A, 4-4	12
Atlantic D, 4-4	11½	Cabot W, 4-4	11
Atlantic P, 4-4	10½	Lawrence, L L, 4-4	11
Indian Head, 4-4	13	Agawam E, 4-4	10
Indian Head, 3-4	11½	Shawmut, L L	10½
Stark A, 4-4	12½	Swift River	10½
Nashville, 36 in	12½	Hoosier, 4-4	9½
Nashville, 30 in	10½	Utica C	8½
FINE BROWNS.			
Nashua E, 40-in	15 c	Dwight Star, 4-4	13½ c
Nashua B, 36-in	13½	Continental C	13 c
Nashua O, 32-in	12	Lawrence D	13½
Pepperell E, 40-in	13½	Newmarket A	11½
Pepperell R, 36-in	12½	Massachusetts B B	11½
Pepperell O, 33-in	11½	Massachusetts E	10½
Pepperell N, 30-in	10½	Portsmouth P	7½
PRINTS.			
Merrimac W, Pink	13 c	Garner Fancy	10½ c
Merrimac D, Fancy	11	Amoskeag Fancy	9½
Ocheco Fancy	11	Mourning	10½ to 11
Dunnell Fancy	11	Shirting	9½ to 10½
Richmond Fancy	11	Mallory Pink	11½
American Fancy	11	Mallory Purple	11
Sprague Fancy	11	Manchester	11
Gloucester	11	Wamsutta Fancy	8
GINGHAMS.			
Renfrew	14 c	Amoskeag	14 c
Lancaster	14	Glasgow	12½
Bates	14	Hartford	12½
CORSET JEANS.			
Naumkeag satteens	14½ c	Rockport	12½ c
Pequot satteens	12½	Columbian	11½
Laconia	13	Indian Orchard	12
CAMBRICS.			
Garner Flat	7 c	Slater's Paper	9
Washington	7	Manville Paper	9

High colors, 1 cent extra.

BLEACHED COTTONS.			
Lonsdale cambric	22 c	Blackstone, AA	14½ c
Lyman do	21	Cabot	14½
New York Mills	19	Dwight Star	15
Wamsutta	19	Western Product	13½
Pride of the West	20	Harris	14
Langdon, GB	19	Gold Medal	13½
Fruit of the Loom	16½	Social, L	11½
Lonsdale	16	Green, H	9½
Androscoggin, L	16	Green, G	10½
Hill	15½		
Auburn, A	15		
TICKS.			
Minnehaha, 4-4	32½ c	Methuen, AA	21½ c
Minnehaha, 7-8	27½	Willow Brook, No. 1	22½
Amoskeag, ACA	29	Portland, AAA	25
Amoskeag, A	23	York, 32-inch	25
Amoskeag, B	20	York, 30-inch	23½
Amoskeag, C	18	Pacific	21½
Amoskeag, D	16	Swift River	12
DENIMS.			
York Blue	25 c	Warren, AXA	23 c
Amoskeag	25	Warren, BB	21
Amoskeag	24	Warren, CC	17½
Otis, AXA	23	Haymaker	14½
Otis, BB	21	Boston	12½
Otis, CC	17½		
STRIPES.			
Minnehaha, 6-8	23½ c	Whittenton, A	16 c
Amoskeag, 6-8	17	Whittenton, C	12½
Amoskeag, 3-8	16	American, 6-8	13½
Uncasville, A	14	American, 3-8	12½
CARPET WARP.			
Standard white	37 c	Pearless	37½ c
Rockford, GGG	36	Bee Hive, colored	35
Reaper City	34		
THREADS.			
J. & P. Coates'	72 c	John Clark, Jr. & Co.	72 c
Clark's "O. N. T."	72	Whitmanville	60
J. Clark & Co.'s C.S.	1.70	Green & Daniels	45
CARPETINGS.			
Tapestry Brussels.			
Bright's	1.25	Higgins	1.30
Crossley's	1.35@1.45	Bigelow	1.32½
Three-Ply.			
Hartford, extra	1.42½	Lowell	1.40
Hartford, Im.	1.35@1.45	Smith & Sanford's	1.40
Ingrains.			
Smith's tapestry	1.25	Lowell extra	1.15
Hartford extra	1.10	Lowell superfine	1.00
Hartford med	.95	Common wool	.60@.75 c
Belgrade	.82½	Union	.50@.60
Hemp.			
Common plain	22½@27 c	Twilled and ex. pl'n	.34 c
Matting.			
English cocoa, best	.55 c	China matting 4-4	.30 c
American common	.55	China matting 5-4	.35
American best	.75	China matting 6-4	.40
Red and wh. ch'k 4-4	.25	Red and wh. ch'k 9-4	.45
Red and wh. ch'k 5-4	.40		

TERMS.

Spool thread, grain bags, etc., 30 days, or 1 per cent off 10 days.

Domestic cottonades, Kentucky jeans, etc., 1 per cent off 30, 2 per cent off 10 days.

Boguilar department goods, 4 per cent off 60, 5 per cent off 30, 6 per cent off 10 days.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 2.

The following table gives the movement of lumber, lath, shingles, etc., for the past week, and from Jan. 1, 1873, as compared with that of the corresponding period one year ago, ending Aug. 30:

RECEIPTS.	*For week.*	*Since Jan. 1873. time,*	*Same time, 1872.*
Lumber, m	40,877	725,845	765,498
Shingles, m	10,814	338,609	389,364
Lath, m	3,479	69,502	75,955
SHIPMENTS.	*For week.*	*Since Jan. 1, 1873. time,*	*Same time, 1872.*
Lumber, m	15,075	365,142	259,657
Shingles, m	12,561	258,818	580,000
Lath, m	1,165	33,861	32,243

The wholesale market has been characterized by a fair degree of activity during the week under review, though sales dragged somewhat for the first few days. The present week the receipts have been liberal, but not excessively large, and there has been more inquiry, prices ruling strong at the decline noted at the close of last week. The yard trade is reported fairly active and steadily increasing, and the city dealers appear to be more inclined to purchase; there is also a better inquiry from interior merchants, and, as a result, a most confident feeling prevails among the fraternity generally. The firmness of the market is enhanced by the fact that all the vessels in the lumber fleet capable of carrying grain are going into the latter trade, owing to the high rates now ruling, and, as the carrying capacity of the lumber fleet is considerably diminished, an advance in lumber freights is imminent. To-day the receipts were fair and the market active to the full extent of the offerings. There was no quotable change in prices, though they are strong. In the afternoon lumber freights to Muskegon, Manistee, Ludington, Menominee, and White Lake advanced 50@62½c. Following are the prices current: Good to choice boards and strips, $12.00@15.75; common to medium, $9.00@11.50; joists and scantling, $9.00@9.75; pickets, $3.00@9.00; lath, $1.75; shingles, $3.00.

Sales include the following:

Schr E. M. Stanton, from Filer City, 25 m 8-12 20 ft and over, $13.00; 150 m joists and scantling at $10.00. Schr Tempest (part cargo) from Manistee, 80 m short joists and scantling at $9.50. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Schr Jessie Phillips, from Manistee, 180 m scantling at $9.75. Schr Falcon, from Ludington, 111 m joists and scantling at $9.37½. Ludington tally. Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Schr Barber, from Ludington, 100 m strips and boards at $12.25, mill tally. Schr Jo. Yliss, from Ludington, 150 m strips and boards at $15.00. Schr Mary, from Muskegon, 85 m common mixed at $9.00. Schr Barbarian, from Oconto, 220 m strips and boards at $10.75. Schr Liberty, from Muskegon, 83 m mixed flooring at $12.00; joists and scantling at $9.00. Cargo schr Morrison, from Muskegon, 120 m common mixed at $9.50; joists and scantling at $9.00. Schr Gladiator, from Manistee, 100 m joists and scantling at $9.75; 250 m shingles at $3.00; 35 m lath at $1.75, mill tally. Sold by Blanchard, Boland & Co.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

Manistee, $3.00; Ludington, $2.75; Muskegon, $2.50; Oconto, $3.25; Menominee, $2.75; White Lake, $2.50@2.75; Pentwater, $2.12½.

AT THE YARDS.

The past week has witnessed a steady improvement in the yard trade, and at the moment the demand is active and the market firm, at the annexed prices:

First clear	$50.00	@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00	@50.00
Third clear, 1 inch	38.00	@40.00
Third clear, thick	43.00	@45.00
Clear flooring, 1st and 2d together, rough	40.00	@43.00
Clear siding, 1st and 2d together	22.00	@28.00
Common siding	18.00	@20.00
Common flooring, dressed, first	32.00	@36.00
Common flooring, dressed, second	28.00	@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 14 inches and upward	36.00	@38.00
A stock boards	34.00	@37.00
B stock boards	27.00	@30.00
C stock boards	15.00	@18.00
Common boards	12.00	@13.00
Joist, scantling, small timber, fencing, etc., 16 feet and under	12.00	@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00	@30.00
Pickets, square	13.00	@18.00
Pickets, flat	12.00	@13.00
Cedar posts, split	14.00	@18.00
Cedar posts, round	17.00	@35.00
Lath	2.35	@ 2.50
No. 1 sawed shingles	1.50	@ 2.00
A or Star	2.25	@ 2.55
Shingles on trucks	3.00	@ 3.12½
No. 1 sawed	1.25	@ 1.50

Three dollars per car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

Length—Sixteen inches.

HARDWOOD.

Black-Walnut — Counters, $100.00@150.00; clear, $65.00@85.00; common, $35.00@50.00; cull, $20.00@35.00; flooring, $80.00.

Ash—Clear, $28.00@40.00; common, $16.00@25.00; cull, $8.00@15.00.

Hickory—Clear, $28.00@50.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@16.00.

Butternut—Clear, $35.00@60.00; common, $20.00@30.00.

Cherry—Clear, $40.00@60.00; common, $15.00@25.00; cull, $12.00@18.00.

Whitewood—Clear, $30.00@40.00; common, $20.00@25.00; cull, $10.00@15.00.

Wagon Stock—Hickory axles, per set, $1.00@1.50; wagon poles, each, 45@55c; box boards, $30.00@40.00.

Florida red cedar, 35c per ft; mahogany, 30@40c; do counters, 50c; rosewood, 50@80c; white holly, 30c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2—11 a. m.—Market unchanged. Flour, 28s 6d@29s 6d. Wheat—Winter, 12s 8d; spring, 11s 6d@12s 4d; white, 12s 7d@12s 10d; club, 12s 10d@13s. Corn, 29s 6d. Pork, 69s. Lard, 39s 3d. Receipts of wheat for the last three days, 44,000 qrs, 28,000 qrs being American; corn, 16,000 qrs, 9,000 qrs American.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2—2:30 p. m.—Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2—3 p. m.—Breadstuffs firmer and higher. Flour, 29@30s. Wheat—Winter, 12s 10d; spring, 11s 9d@12s 6d; white, 12s 10d@13s; club, 13s 2d@13s 4d. Corn, 30s@30s 3d. Rest unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 2—3 p. m.—Weather wet and unfavorable to crops.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day, £156,000. The rate of discount in open market for three-months' bills is 3-16 per cent. Demand for discount in open market heavy. Demand at Bank of England light.

Consols for money, 92¾@92¾; account, 92¾; 5-20s of '65, 93¾; of '67, 95¾; 10-40s, 90¾; new 5s, 91¾; Erie, 46¾@47.

Linseed oil, 29s 9d@33s.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Rentes, 68f.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2—Evening.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 8¾d; middling Orleans, 9¼d; sales 10,000 bales; American, 5,400; speculation and export, 2,000; sales of uplands on a basis of low middlings, deliverable Sept. 7, at 8 13-16d.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet and firm.

Breadstuffs firmer; California average white wheat, 12s 10d@13s; club, 13s 2d@13s 4d; red Western spring, 11s 8d@12s 6d; red winter, 12s 10d. Corn, 30s @30s 3d. Flour, 30s.

Cheese, 62s. Cumberland middles, 39s 6d. Short ribs, 41s. Spirits petroleum, 12d; refined, 14@14¼d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 2.—Refined petroleum, 38¾f.

Buffalo Live-Stock Market.

BUFFALO, Sept. 2.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 97 cars reported to arrive, 1,989 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 4,624. Market very slow and strong at last week's prices, buyers hanging for a decline. About 850 head were disposed of. Sales 275 Illinois steers, av 1,084 to 1,437 lbs, at $5.00@6.80; 160 Texas steers, av 957 to 984 lbs, at $3.95@4.25; 33 Ohio steers, av 1,300 to 1,415 lbs, at $5.62½@6.50; 201 Missouri steers, av 1,152 to 1,162 lbs, at $5.15@5.30; 20 Michigan steers, av 908 lbs, at $3.70; 111 Kansas steers,

MONEY AND COMMERCE

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 2.

Currency is still flowing in undiminished volume from this city to almost every important town in the Northwest. The orders from country banks to-day were in the aggregate equal to any day last week. The total amount of currency sent out during the last twenty days has been greater than was ever sent out in the same length of time before. The continuance of the movement of currency, and the heavy receipts of wheat here and at Milwaukee, indicate, as we mentioned some days ago, that the entire wheat crop is on the move. The fears entertained by many last week that the avalanche of wheat would put freights up and prices down, and that finally the grain would accumulate here to such an extent as to absorb the loanable funds of the banks and make money tight, seem not unlikely to be realized in all particulars. Freights have advanced, and prices of both wheat and corn have declined in proportion. Money is abundant enough yet, but it cannot possibly remain so if the grain accumulates here.

New York exchange is still flat enough. Some sales were made to-day at $1.25 per $1,000 discount; but there were few transactions, and nearly all the banks prefer ordering currency from New York to selling exchange at so heavy a discount.

BANK RESERVES.

It appears that some of the New York National Banks are endeavoring to convince the Comptroller of the Currency and other Washington officials of the necessity of repealing that part of the National Currency act requiring the banks to hold 25 per cent reserve against their circulation and deposits. Without entering into the details of the arguments in behalf of the repeal, they may be stated in general terms to be: *First*, that, if the strict letter of the law is complied with, and the 25 per cent is kept at *all times* on hand, it is practically useless. *Second*, that, if they were released from the obligation to keep the reserve at all, they could increase their loans accordingly, and thus have greater means of relieving the money market in times of stringency. The New York Banks make a special plea that they would be better able to prevent the locking up of currency.

As far as the requirement to hold

RESERVE AGAINST CIRCULATION

is concerned, we have repeatedly expressed the opinion that it was superfluous. If the National Bank circulation is not sufficiently secured by the deposit of United States bonds to the amount of 10 per cent par value more than the circulation issued on them, it must be confessed that it will be next to impossible to devise any practicable system of bank issues. The requirement to hold legal-tender reserve against National Bank circulation adds nothing to the security of the note-holder. The Government is as much pledged to the redemption of the greenbacks, and the Government might require the National Banks to hold a reserve against its $356,000,000 of greenbacks with the same propriety that it requires them to hold a reserve against the $350,000,000 of National Bank circulation, based on the $390,000,000 (par value) of United States bonds deposited by the banks with the United States Treasurer. Even if we were on a specie basis, there would not be the slightest necessity for any legal requirement that National Banks should keep a reserve on hand to protect their notes. The banks have too large a stake in their bonds deposited with the Treasurer, ever to permit their notes to go to protest. The requirement to hold a reserve of legal tenders against circulation is unnecessary, and incapable of being defended on any reasonable ground.

The requirement to hold

RESERVE AGAINST DEPOSITS

is, however, quite another matter. This is the most important, almost the only, increase of security which the National Banking system affords depositors over that of the old State system. This additional security, however, does not so much consist in the proportion of the deposits which the bank is required to keep *always* on hand in legal-tender money, as it does in the establishment of a standard condition which may be used to compare the management of different banks, showing which ones are *often* above or below the standard. A common sense understanding of the requirement for reserve is, that it is to be used in cases of necessity, but that, when the emergency is past, the bank should recover to its normal condition. If all the men who are running National Banks in all parts of the country were prudent, experienced bankers, who would be unsafe to repeal all legal requirements in regard to reserves; but they are not, and, if the country National Banks cannot afford to conform to a standard 15 per cent reserve *against deposits*, one-half of which they are permitted to keep, in New York, it is an evidence of a dangerous tendency to expand their credit too much.

The reserve against circulation and deposits is, of course, held in one common fund in the case of each bank. The reserve against circulation is, however, useless, and the only use of the whole amount is for reserve against deposits.

If the requirement to hold reserve against circulation were abolished it would be the increased liberty the banks could reasonably ask; it would reduce the aggregate amount of legal-tender reserves required about one-fourth of the *present* average amount. The movement to abolish *all* reserves is believed to have its origin in the Wall street banks, who want the liberty of expanding to the utmost in demand loans to the stock speculators, but Wall street is the worst possible source from which to expect sound financial principles or honest arguments.

LOCAL STOCK AND BOND MARKET.

Messrs. Preston, Kean & Co. (successors to Lunt, Preston & Kean) quote as follows this afternoon:

	Buying.	Selling.
6-20s of '62	116¾	117
5-20s of '64	117	117¼
5-20s of '65	118¾	119
5-20s of '65, Jan. and July	118¾	119
5-20s of '67, Jan. and July	118¾	117¾
5-20s of '68, Jan. and July	118¾	117¾
10-40s	117¾	117¾
U. S. 6s (new issue)	115¾	115¾
Gold (full weight)	114¾	114¾
Gold Coupons	115¾	116
Gold Exchange	115¾	116
Sterling Exchange		116
Northern Pacific Gold 7-30s		108½@108¾
Chicago City 7s		100 & int.
Cook County 7s		100 & int.
Illinois County and Township 10s		100 & int.
Money on approved collaterals		95@99
		8@9 per cent

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The features of the day in Wall street were the advance and firmness of the gold market, the weakness of foreign exchange, and rise in street rates for money. About 1 o'clock money was freely offered at 5 per cent, but subsequently the rate was advanced to 7 per cent, at which price it closed.

Sterling sold in second hands at 107¼@107½ for today, and 108½ for sight.

Customs receipts to-day, $628,000.

Gold active and strong, with the major portion of the business at 116, closing at 116¼. There was a disposition on the part of shorts to cover, fearing that the bull clique would call in some of their gold loans to-morrow, and inaugurate a squeeze. It is stated that several gold brokers were informed this afternoon that their loans would be called to-morrow. Loans were 3 @1-16 per cent to flat for borrowing, and 2@3 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $81,000,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $25,000.

Governments strong, in sympathy with gold, and a shade firmer.

State bonds dull and nominal.

Stocks opened weak, and so continued until midday, when the market became firm, Vanderbilt's stocks being specially strong. The decline early in the day ranged from ¼ to ⅞ per cent, and the subsequent advance from ½ to 1¾ per cent. The close was weak, notwithstanding its declaration of dividends and grapes, apples, and pears were easier, while and the lower grades are peaches advanced a trifle. Lemons are quoted firm. Potatoes were in larger supply and easier. Poultry and game meet with a moderate inquiry on local account at the prices previously quoted. Eggs were in better request, and strictly fresh were firm.

Highwines were dull and 1c lower, being reported easier in New York. Sales were restricted to 100 brls at $1.02 per gallon, and the market closed dull at that figure; buyers holding off, professing their belief that it is safe to wait. We noted that the supply is still light, and holders were not anxious to force sales.

Lake freights were excited, and advanced 2c per bu, under the pressure of enormous receipts, and a reported scarcity of freight room; the supply of which is certainly inadequate to the situation, though little else is wanted below room for wheat, as it does not pay to move other grain at these prices. The market opened at 13c for wheat to Buffalo, and advanced to 14c, closing with firm holders at 14c, and 13½c bid. Corn to Buffalo closed nominal at 13c. There were no rates named to lower lake ports, or on through freights. A total of 18 charters was reported, which will carry out 425,000 bu wheat, and 25,000 bu corn. Besides this there were 5 charters to carry wheat from Milwaukee.

The last named fact points to a partial explanation of the recent rapid advance. Milwaukee operators have sold large quantities of wheat for shipment to Europe, and the wheat is now pouring in upon them. Not having storage room therefor, they are practically at the mercy of carriers, being obliged to pay whatever is demanded, and bid up the price of freights in this market. Hopes were expressed to-day that the present stringency will soon be removed, as a very large fleet is known to be *en route* for this port. Our high lake freights are supplemented by the enormous charge of 10d per bu for carriage from New York to Liverpool.

Provisions were more active. Mess pork was in much better demand for delivery this month, and ruled a shade firmer, though there was more difference than usual in the estimates of the relative values of various brands. Lard was in fair request and steady. Meats were dull and generally quoted ½c per lb lower, though stocks are reported light, for this date, all over the country. But there is no demand for meats, either old or new, and the market has an easier feeling in consequence, in spite of the anticipated reduction in the hog crop, owing to the diminished yield of corn. The market closed at the following range of prices: Mess pork, cash or seller September, $15.80@15.90; do seller October, $15.25@15.37½; do seller December, $18.37½@18.50; seller January, $13.25@13.37½@c; lard, cash or seller September, $7.80@7.87½; summer do, 7¾@7¾c; seller November, 7¾c. Lard, seller December, 7½c; do seller January, 7¼@7¾c. Sweet pickled hams quoted at 9½@11¾c. Dry salted meats steady at 7¾c for shoulders; 8¾@9c for short ribs; and 9@9¾c for short clear. Boxed shoulders, 8¾@8¾c. English meats, 9¼@9¾c for short ribs; seller December, at 6¾@6¾c; boxed; do short clear, 7c. Bacon is quoted at 9c for shoulders; 10¼c for clear ribs; 10¾c for short clear; and 13¾@14¼c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $8.75@9.00; extra mess do, $9.75@10.00; beef hams, $23.00@23.50. City tallow, 7@7¾c; grease quotable at 4¾@6¾c. Sales were reported of 250 brls mess pork at @15.92½; 1,000 brls do at $15.87½; 3,000 brls do at $15.85; 500 brls do at $15.80; 600 tcs lard at 6¾@7c; 1,000 tcs do seller December and January at 7½c; 500 tcs do seller January at 7¾c; 200 brls city tallow at 7¾c.

Flour was quiet and steady. Shippers held off, being deterred by the weakness in wheat, and the lack of freight room, leaving the field to local buyers, who only took hold sparingly. Holders were firm in their views, however, as the receipts are light and stocks are small. A good many shipping orders have been sent here recently, many of which are believed to be yet unfilled. Bran was scarce and strong at the recent advance in quotations. Sales were reported of 100 brls white winter extras at $7.00; 500 brls spring extras (Athsete), and 100 brls do at $6.37½; 200 brls do at $6.25; 100 brls (Axtell's Favorite) at $6.25; 100 brls do (sour) at $5.75; 1,100 brls do on private terms. Total, 2,200 brls.

The following was the range of prices at the close:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 6.75@ 9.00
Red winter extras	6.50@ 7.50
Good to choice spring extras	5.75@ 6.50
Low to medium do	4.50@ 5.50
Minnesotas (patent)	9.00@10.25
Good to fancy Minnesota	6.50@ 7.50
Spring superfines	4.75@ 5.75
Bran	12.00@12.50

Wheat was active and weak, at about ½c below the range of prices yesterday, and in much the same way. The market was strong early under the receipt of news that wheat was stronger in Europe, and then weakened slowly but steadily when it was announced that freights were again higher, and that the receipts were large, though not equal in volume to those reported yesterday. There was still a good shipping demand at the decline, though the adverse movement in freights is seriously diminishing the margin of profit which has heretofore stimulated shippers to activity. A great deal of business was transacted in options, numerous settlements being also made for this month, on which there have been almost no deliveries as yet. The chronic bears were anxious to sell, as they always do when symptoms of weakness exhibit themselves, preferring right and left, as if there would never be a reaction, while many of the more prudent shorts embraced the opportunity to fill in at a good profit, thinking a turn in affairs to be more than probable. The indications are that we shall have very large receipts for a long time to come; but there will also be a good demand if prices permit the shipping movement, as our wheat is of a very superior quality, while that of Europe is represented to be poor. It is thought by many that this fact will prevent prices from going much lower, especially if the receipts of corn should slacken up so as to permit the free forward movement of the wheat crop, without too great a competition for freight-room. The European reports are almost uniformly of the same tenor, to wit, that the crops are short, with a very mediocre quality so that our wheat will be much sought after for mixing, even where it will not form the chief supply. Seller the month opened at $1.13¾, advanced to $1.14, receded to $1.12½, and improved to $1.12⅝ at the close, when New York was reported stronger. Seller October sold at $1.11@1.12, closing at $1.11¾. Seller the year sold at $1.09@1.10. Cash No. 2 spring closed at $1.13⅝ in ordinary houses, with a discrimination in favor of the Northwestern and against the Rock Island. No. 1 spring closed at $1.17; No. 3 do at $1.08¾; and rejected do at $1.01½, with discriminations as in the case of No. 2. Winter wheat was inactive. Cash sales were reported of 1,600 bu No. 1 spring at $1.18; 800 bu do at $1.17¾; 7,600 bu do at $1.17; 400 bu do at $1.16; 3,600 bu No. 2 spring at $1.14¾; 68,800 bu do at $1.14; 26,000 bu do at $1.13¾; 54,000 bu do at $1.14; 26,000 200 bu do at $1.13¾; 7,200 bu do at $1.13½; 115,-26,800 bu do at $1.13; 16,800 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10; $1,200 bu do at $1.09; 6,400 bu do at $1.08⅜; 1,200 bu do at $1.08¾; 800 bu do at $1.06; 800 bu rejected spring at $1.02; 4,800 bu do at $1.01. Total, 375,400 bu.

Corn was very active, and very weak; big receipts, and higher freights causing the market to come down by the run, in spite of a reported advance in Liverpool of 1d per 480 lbs. There was very little shipping demand, the market being now against the shipper. The export movement in corn from this point has been very limited in the past, shippers operating on a large scale in anticipation of the present rise in freights. This sent a big supply down East, which, although much of it is held for a further rise, tends to prevent that advance, and hence makes it unprofitable to forward more at the present enhanced cost of transportation. So much was the shipping movement that is high compounded little or no premium over No. 2, not being wanted except to fill options to deliver the speculative grade. There was a large business done on speculative account, many of the shorts filling in, while a few others bought at the decline, in hopes that there will be a speedy reduction in the volume of receipts, which will soften the market once more. Still there was little reference to short crop to-day. The problem is to be settled not by what corn will come in a few months hence, but how to take care of that which is here now. We have now not far from three and three-quarter million bu in store, and the volume increasing at the rate of 300,000 bu per day, while the grain is kept from moving forward by the greater pressure in wheat. Seller to 40¾c, receded to 40c, rose ½c, fell to 39¾c, and closed firmer at 39⅝@39¾c, the outside for strictly fresh receipts. Seller October sold at 40⅝@42¾c, closing at 41¾c. High mixed closed steady at 39¾c, and rejected at 36c. The general average of prices was about ¾@1c per bu lower than yesterday. Cash sales were reported of 13,400 bu high mixed at 40c; 10,400 bu do at 39½c; 36,000 bu do at 39¾c; 9,000 bu do at 39½c; 14,400 bu No. 2 at 40c; 56,800 bu do at 39¾c; 108,000 bu do at 39¾c; 58,000 bu do at 39¾c; 91,800 bu do at 39½c; 20,000 bu do at 39¾c; 400 bu rejected at 39½c; 16,000 bu do at 36c; 6,000 bu No. 1 and 6,000 bu high mixed at 41¾c, afloat. Total, 446,200 bu.

Oats were moderately active, at an average decline of ⅛c from yesterday's prices, in sympathy with wheat and corn; the receipts of oats being also liberal. There was a fair shipping demand for cars lots, but none to load into vessels, the upward movement in lake freights being an estoppel on transportation in that direction. Seller the month sold at 27@27¼c, and seller October at 27½@27¾c, both closing at the outside. Seller the year was nominal at 27¼@27¾c. Cash sales commanded ½@¾c premium over seller were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at 27½c; 12,400 bu do at 27¾c; 2,400 bu do at 27¾c; 12,400 bu do at 26c; 16,400 bu do at 25½c; 3,600 bu do at 25¾c. Total, 74,400 bu.

Rye was more active, and ½c lower, shippers holding off on account of the rise in freights, and leaving the more liberal receipts to be absorbed by the local speculative trade. The market opened with no buyers above 67c. Subsequently they paid 68c for the bulk of the purchases, but forced the market down to 67¼c at the close. Seller the month sold at 67¼@68c. Cash sales were reported of 17,200 bu No. 2 at 68c; 2,000 bu do at 67½c; and 400 bu rejected at 62c. Total, 19,600 bu.

Barley was more active and quite excited, advancing some 5@6c per bu on the average, with the strongest feeling in the lower grades, though No. 2 was very strong. The market for No. 3 cash or seller the month, opened at $1.20, and advanced to $1.26 at the close. No. 3 advanced to 96c, and rejected to 73c, all closing strong. For No. 2 seller the year $1.12 was bid, and $1.20 for seller 60 days, showing that the buyers are relying rather on intrinsic scarcity than on a specific corner for this month.

Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at $1.26; 2,800 bu do at $1.25; 2,000 bu do at $1.24; 800 bu do at $1.23; 400 bu do at $1.22; 600 bu do at $1.20; 1,200 bu No. 3 at 96c; 9,200 bu do at 73c; 400 bu rejected at 72½c; 800 bu do at 70c; 1,200 bu do at 65c; 400 bu (fancy) by sample at $1.27; 400 bu do at $1.05; 800 bu do at $1.00; 400 bu do at 74c; 800 bu do at 73c; 400 bu do at 70c. Total, 28,800 bu.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	WHEAT. Aug. 30, 1873.	Aug. 23, 1873.	Aug. 31, 1872.
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No. 2 red	2,142	2,169	5,783
No. 3 winter	962	612	3,317
Rejected winter	932		458
No grade winter	53,666	85,868	70,179
No. 1 spring	968,929	458,784	606,738
No. 2 spring	162,190	118,788	165,371
No. 3 hard spring	9,339	6,327	14,609
Rejected spring	133,581	48,022	5,048
No grade spring	57,487	35,659	82,854
	1,435	1,307	260
Total	1,362,197	731,788	954,957
	CORN.		
White	5,804		2,912
Yellow	16,810	18,377	10,471
No. 1	81,325	79,920	160,694
High mixed	684,631	569,965	
No. 2	3,297,779	1,673,850	3,633,692
Rejected	269,021	228,388	95,473
No grade	17,471	16,197	5,346
Total	3,382,841	2,586,696	3,909,861
	OATS.		
No. 1	2,900	6,268	8,424
No. 2 white	85,159	60,579	
No. 2	539,131	384,400	468,874
Rejected	98,737	118,397	230,324
No grade	3,658	4,387	1,661
Total	692,585	571,471	709,483
	RYE.		
No. 1	1,753	3,482	3,926
No. 2	85,327	81,801	35,883
Rejected	4,373	3,171	30,331
No grade	1,478		
Total	95,431	88,454	70,040
	BARLEY.		
No. 2	41,172	26,749	88,549
No. 3	47,911	14,537	46,412
Rejected	11,366	9,301	36,359
No grade			720
Total	100,149	50,587	172,018

Total of all kinds of grain, 5,633,503 bu. This is an increase within the week of 630,409 bu wheat; 796,355 bu corn; 121,114 bu oats; 7,007 bu rye; 49,862 bu barley. Total increase, 1,-604,727 bu.

The New York *Produce Exchange Weekly* gives the following as the foreign exports of provisions from New York for the week ending Aug. 26, 1873, and the distribution of the same:

To	Pork. brls.	Beef, pkgs.	Lard, lbs.	Bacon, lbs.
Liverpool	104	867		1,081,123
London	61	70		
Glasgow	25	50	76,000	264,823
Cardiff	50	6		91,600
Bremen	55		141,133	
Hamburg				
Rotterdam		187		132,000
West Indies		75	147,442	
B. N. A. Col	490	143	345,051	102,995
Venezuela		93		6,000
Brazil			2,500	1,278
Canary Isles			5,000	
N. Grenada				1,302
Arg. Rep		30	116,711	1,760
Havre			134,000	
			63,946	125,000
Total	795	1,176	921,783	1,807,971
Previous week	1,976	1,815	1,450,774	2,241,051
Week Aug. 19	1,554	992	2,446,557	1,463,329
Week Aug. 5	3,822	2,076	934,349	2,683,033
Week July 29	3,064	1,236	1,589,550	2,110,084
Cor. week, '72	5,708	2,093	1,822,003	2,409,758

And from Nov. 1 to Aug. 26, inclusive, for the years:

	1872-73.	1871-72.	1870-71.
Pork, brls	147,202	134,831	129,823
Beef, brls and tcs	56,320	84,671	127,829
Lard, lbs	150,293,577	143,607,070	76,253,052
Bacon, lbs	280,818,659	180,264,273	176,170,260
Butter, lbs	3,029,038	4,125,829	4,557,200
Cheese, lbs	58,786,929	50,165,493	54,745,837
Tallow, lbs	46,295,566	51,177,504	36,613,078

The stock of meats in the West is estimated as follows: Cincinnati, 17,000,000 lbs; Louisville, 2,200,000 lbs; St. Louis, 9,800,000 lbs; Chicago, 3,000,000 lbs, making a grand total of 32,000,-000 lbs.

THE ENGLISH WHEAT CROP.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* has the following:

The chance is that, out of its abundance, the United States may be able to supply the deficiency of wheat in Great Britain. The acreage there is estimated at 500,000 less than last year, and the yield at 15 bushels less per acre. The expected crop is 92,400,000 bushels, of which 8,000,000 must be held for seed. The consumption of Great Britain is 176,000,000 bushels, and, consequently, more than half of this amount must be imported. The average production of Great Britain for sixteen years was 100,000,000 bushels. The average imports were about 50,000,000. Of these imports, in 1870, the United States furnished 20,000,000 bushels, Russia 16,000,000. In 1872, Russia furnished 26,000,000, and the United States but 13,000,000. Denmark is steady for nearly 6,000,000 each year. The total wheat crop of this country is something like 240,000,000 bushels. The average consumption of wheat in Great Britain is about 7 bushels per head. Here it is higher than that, in the Northern and Eastern States, and less in the South and West, where corn is so freely used. Our crop this year will be up to the average. The report from Russia is favorable, so that Great Britain will not want.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was fairly active, and ⅛c lower, closing at $1.13⅜ cash, and selling at $1.12⅝@1.12½ seller the month, closing at $1.12½; also at $1.12 seller October, and $1.09½ seller the year. Corn was in fair demand and easier, closing at 39½c seller the month, and selling at 41⅜@41½c seller October, the latter option closing at 41½@41¾c. Other grain and provisions were quiet. Two vessels were chartered to load wheat at Milwaukee for Buffalo at 15c. It was rumored that charters were made for wheat at 14c from Chicago to Buffalo, but not confirmed.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 2.

ALCOHOL—Was less active and easier, quotable at $2.04@2.09.

BROOM CORN—This market has been fairly active during the week under review, as far as the lower grades are concerned, the prices ranging from 3@6c. Choice corn is dull, and the market is rather unsettled. Parties who have considerable, quote the market firm at quotations, while others who are not largely supplied, regard quotations as being too high. New corn has not yet appeared on the market, unless it be a sample. We continue to quote: No. 1 hurl, 8@9c; No. 1 stalk, braid, 6@7c; No. 2 do, 5@6c; No. 3 do, 4¼@5c; red tip, 3¼@4¼c.

BAGGING—Activity is still noticeable in the market for cotton seamless bags, and the feeling is the market once more. Still there was little reference to short crop to-day. The problem is to be settled not by what corn will come in a few months hence, but how to take care of that which is here now. We have now not far from three and three-quarter million bu in store, and the volume increasing at the rate of 300,000 bu per day, while the grain is kept from moving forward by the greater pressure in wheat. Seller to 40¾c, receded to 40c, rose ½c, fell to 39¾c, and closed firmer at 39⅝@39¾c, the outside for strictly fresh receipts. Seller October sold at 40⅝@42¾c, closing at 41¾c. High mixed closed steady at 39¾c, and rejected at 36c. The general average of prices was about ¾@1c per bu lower than yesterday. Cash sales were reported of 13,400 bu high mixed at 40c; 10,400 bu do at 39½c; 36,000 bu do at 39¾c; 9,000 bu do at 39½c; 14,400 bu No. 2 at 40c; 56,800 bu do at 39¾c; 108,000 bu do at 39¾c; 58,000 bu do at 39¾c; 91,800 bu do at 39½c; 20,000 bu do at 39¾c; 400 bu rejected at 39½c; 16,000 bu do at 36c; 6,000 bu No. 1 and 6,000 bu high mixed at 41¾c, afloat. Total, 446,200 bu.

Oats were moderately active, at an average decline of ⅛c from yesterday's prices, in sympathy with wheat and corn; the receipts of oats being also liberal. There was a fair shipping demand for cars lots, but none to load into vessels, the upward movement in lake freights being an estoppel on transportation in that direction. Seller the month sold at 27@27¼c, and seller October at 27½@27¾c, both closing at the outside. Seller the year was nominal at 27¼@27¾c. Cash sales commanded ½@¾c premium over seller were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at 27½c; 12,400 bu do at 27¾c; 2,400 bu do at 27¾c; 12,400 bu do at 26c; 16,400 bu do at 25½c; 3,600 bu do at 25¾c. Total, 74,400 bu.

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Hamburg				
Rotterdam		187		132,000
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B. N. A. Col	490	143	345,051	102,995
Venezuela		93		6,000
Brazil			2,500	1,278
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THE ENGLISH WHEAT CROP.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* has the following:

The chance is that, out of its abundance, the United States may be able to supply the deficiency of wheat in Great Britain. The acreage there is estimated at 500,000 less than last year, and the yield at 15 bushels less per acre. The expected crop is 92,400,000 bushels, of which 8,000,000 must be held for seed. The consumption of Great Britain is 176,000,000 bushels, and, consequently, more than half of this amount must be imported. The average production of Great Britain for sixteen years was 100,000,000 bushels. The average imports were about 50,000,000. Of these imports, in 1870, the United States furnished 20,000,000 bushels, Russia 16,000,000. In 1872, Russia furnished 26,000,000, and the United States but 13,000,000. Denmark is steady for nearly 6,000,000 each year. The total wheat crop of this country is something like 240,000,000 bushels. The average consumption of wheat in Great Britain is about 7 bushels per head. Here it is higher than that, in the Northern and Eastern States, and less in the South and West, where corn is so freely used. Our crop this year will be up to the average. The report from Russia is favorable, so that Great Britain will not want.

LATEST.

In the afternoon, wheat was fairly active, and ⅛c lower, closing at $1.13⅜ cash, and selling at $1.12⅝@1.12½ seller the month, closing at $1.12½; also at $1.12 seller October, and $1.09½ seller the year. Corn was in fair demand and easier, closing at 39½c seller the month, and selling at 41⅜@41½c seller October, the latter option closing at 41½@41¾c. Other grain and provisions were quiet. Two vessels were chartered to load wheat at Milwaukee for Buffalo at 15c. It was rumored that charters were made for wheat at 14c from Chicago to Buffalo, but not confirmed.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 2.

ALCOHOL—Was less active and easier, quotable at $2.04@2.09.

BROOM CORN—This market has been fairly active during the week under review, as far as the lower grades are concerned, the prices ranging from 3@6c. Choice corn is dull, and the market is rather unsettled. Parties who have considerable, quote the market firm at quotations, while others who are not largely supplied, regard quotations as being too high. New corn has not yet appeared on the market, unless it be a sample. We continue to quote: No. 1 hurl, 8@9c; No. 1 stalk, braid, 6@7c; No. 2 do, 5@6c; No. 3 do, 4¼@5c; red tip, 3¼@4¼c.

BAGGING—Activity is still noticeable in the market for cotton seamless bags, and the feeling is the market once more. Still there was little reference to short crop to-day. The problem is to be settled not by what corn will come in a few months hence, but how to take care of that which is here now. We have now not far from three and three-quarter million bu in store, and the volume increasing at the rate of 300,000 bu per day, while the grain is kept from moving forward by the greater pressure in wheat. Seller to 40¾c, receded to 40c, rose ½c, fell to 39¾c, and closed firmer at 39⅝@39¾c, the outside for strictly fresh receipts. Seller October sold at 40⅝@42¾c, closing at 41¾c. High mixed closed steady at 39¾c, and rejected at 36c. The general average of prices was about ¾@1c per bu lower than yesterday. Cash sales were reported of 13,400 bu high mixed at 40c; 10,400 bu do at 39½c; 36,000 bu do at 39¾c; 9,000 bu do at 39½c; 14,400 bu No. 2 at 40c; 56,800 bu do at 39¾c; 108,000 bu do at 39¾c; 58,000 bu do at 39¾c; 91,800 bu do at 39½c; 20,000 bu do at 39¾c; 400 bu rejected at 39½c; 16,000 bu do at 36c; 6,000 bu No. 1 and 6,000 bu high mixed at 41¾c, afloat. Total, 446,200 bu.

Oats were moderately active, at an average decline of ⅛c from yesterday's prices, in sympathy with wheat and corn; the receipts of oats being also liberal. There was a fair shipping demand for cars lots, but none to load into vessels, the upward movement in lake freights being an estoppel on transportation in that direction. Seller the month sold at 27@27¼c, and seller October at 27½@27¾c, both closing at the outside. Seller the year was nominal at 27¼@27¾c. Cash sales commanded ½@¾c premium over seller were reported of 4,800 bu No. 2 at 27½c; 12,400 bu do at 27¾c; 2,400 bu do at 27¾c; 12,400 bu do at 26c; 16,400 bu do at 25½c; 3,600 bu do at 25¾c. Total, 74,400 bu.

Rye was more active, and ½c lower, shippers holding off on account of the rise in freights, and leaving the more liberal receipts to be absorbed by the local speculative trade. The market opened with no buyers above 67c. Subsequently they paid 68c for the bulk of the purchases, but forced the market down to 67¼c at the close. Seller the month sold at 67¼@68c. Cash sales were reported of 17,200 bu No. 2 at

WATER SUPPLY AT PARK RIDGE.

At Monday evening the enterprising citizens and property-owners of Park Ridge held an enthusiastic public meeting to consider the important matter of supplying the village with an abundance of pure water. A report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting to investigate the matter was read by Dr. Newcomb, recommending that an artesian well be made, and that the village Trustees immediately take proper and legal steps to prosecute the enterprise. L. Hodges was in favor of a well not less than six inches in diameter, which, after calculation, was found of sufficient capacity to furnish an ample supply of water to a population of 5,000 people. J. T. Lloyd thoroughly discussed the matter in all its bearings, and vigorously urged the prosecution of the enterprise. R. W. Meacham, Mr. Sherman, J. H. Burns, and G. B. Carpenter, Presidents of the Board of Trustees, all made telling speeches in favor of the improvement. The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously, and no expressions of dissent were heard. The work is to lay mains in the principal streets, so that every house in any part of the town can be supplied with water at a reasonable expense. Experienced parties had been already consulted as to the practical details of the work, and many interesting facts were elicited.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE.

CHICAGO, Sept. 2.—The range of temperature for this day, as reported by L. Manasse, optician, No. 39 West Madison street, every half-hour, is as follows:

6 a. m.	66
6:30 a. m.	67
7 a. m.	67
7:30 a. m.	68
8 a. m.	70
8:30 a. m.	72
9 a. m.	74
9:30 a. m.	75
10 a. m.	76
10:30 a. m.	77
11 a. m.	77
11:30 a. m.	78
12 m.	78
12:30 p. m.	78
1 p. m.	79
1:30 p. m.	79
2 p. m.	79
2:30 p. m.	79
3 p. m.	79
3:30 p. m.	79
4 p. m.	79
4:30 p. m.	79
5 p. m.	77
5:30 p. m.	77
6 p. m.	75

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—NEW BOARDING-house; first-class board, with rooms, $4.00 to $5.50 per week, with use of piano. Day-board, $4.

49 HUBBARD-COURT—PLEASANT ROOMS TO rent, with or without board, for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Also day boarders.

279 MICHIGAN-AV. — LARGE FURNISHED front room, with board.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—FRONT ROOMS, WITH board, temporary or permanent.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, a front hall bedroom, nicely furnished, closet, to a gentleman; also room for two young men. References exchanged.

99 DEARBORN (BURNSIDE) ST., NEAR Twenty-ninth—A first-rate place to board. Excellent; cheapest in the city, and every hotel home comfort, with correspondingly low prices. Rooms $6.

106 WABASH-AV.—A HANDSOME SUITE OF 3 furnished rooms; also single rooms, to rent with board.

108 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED rooms, with or without board; day board also.

110 WABASH-AV.—SUITE OF FRONT ROOMS, with closets, hot and cold water, etc., furnished or unfurnished; also, other desirable rooms, single or double.

146 WABASH-AV.—LARGE ALCOVE ROOM, unfurnished, (except carpets) to rent with board. Also furnished rooms.

158 WABASH-AV.—BOARD AND ROOMS FOR families or gentlemen, en suite or single. None first-class parties desired.

154 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT AND NEWLY furnished rooms with board.

206 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED or unfurnished back parlor and board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

227 MICHIGAN-AV.—THREE VERY DESIRABLE unfurnished front rooms to rent, with first-class board, at 3 or 4 persons.

1086 WABASH-AV.—ROOM AND BOARD FOR two young men.

1088 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FRONT ROOM, with board, suitable for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; also a single room.

1098 PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER TWENTY-SIXTH-st.—First-class board, with large room, for two, elegantly furnished marble front house.

West Side.

WEST SIDE—FRONT ROOMS EN SUITE, FOR gentleman and wife, with board; pleasant grounds; in a first-class location, with stabling if desired. Address Z 66, Tribune office.

ABERDEEN-ST.—FURNISHED OR UNFURnished rooms; references exchanged.

SOUTH HOYNE-ST.—A PLEASANT FRONT parlor to rent, with board, for gentleman and wife; terms reasonable and location one-half block from cars.

ASHLAND-AV., CORNER OF MONROE-ST.—Room for two, with board. A gentleman preferred.

WEST ADAMS-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board. Terms $6 per week.

SOUTH PEORIA-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board.

WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—THREE GENTLEmen can find a comfortable suite of front rooms at first-class board at reasonable rates.

WEST ADAMS-ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE persons with board, with nicely furnished rooms. First-class table.

MONROE-ST., WEST OF ABERDEEN—UNfurnished second story front room, with board.

WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—A BEAUTIFUL front alcove room; also a large back room, either unfurnished or furnished, with board; rooms have both rooms; all modern improvements; splendid neighborhood; references required.

WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD IN A private family, with two large well furnished rooms, to parties who object to be permanent.

WEST JACKSON-ST.—SUITE OF NICELY furnished front rooms and first-class board for gentleman and wife; also one single room.

WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—2 FURNISHED rooms to rent with board. East of Union Park.

WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—BOARD AND nice suite of front rooms, with closet; also large and closet, bath-room, with water on same floor. Private family.

WEST ADAMS-ST.—ONE SINGLE FURNISHed room $7, one unfurnished room, except carpets, $6, one unfurnished suite for $18 per week, with board. No children taken. Location, hours, and accommodation No. 1.

North Side.

SEDGWICK-ST., ONE BLOCK OF THE CARS —Nicely furnished room, with good board for gentlemen or two single men.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—ON WARREN-AV. OR WEST WASHington-st., in the vicinity of Wood or Lincoln, day for three persons. Private family preferred. Address T 74, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG LADY IN A PRIVATE FAM-ily; room furnished or unfurnished. The best of references and security. A Catholic family preferred. Address T 26, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY TWO TEACHERS. LOCATION MUST be worth of Hubbard-court and east of State. Terms must be reasonable. Six o'clock dinners preferred. Address T 1, Tribune office.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED ROOM (with board for lady) for gentleman and wife, on Michigan-av. or Wabash-av., north Twenty-second-st., with party who will attend to their own business only. Address, today, T 15, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A QUIET FAMILY ON MICHIGAN OR Wabash-av., not very far from the Post-Office, by a single gentleman. References given. Address W 8, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS PAYing business which is paying good profits; capital required from $3,000 to $5,000. For interview, address A, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—A PHYSICIAN WITH FROM $800 to $1,000 to take half interest in a paying drug store where he can build up a big practice. Examine before investing. Inquire of Dr. VALPEY, corner Evans-ton and Centre-av.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $200, IN A LIGHT established business in the city paying $3,000 a year. Call Madison-st., Room 15.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $15,000 TO $20,000 in cash, or $30,000 to $35,000 in real estate, in a first-class hotel in the city. Apply to B. E. GIVAUDAN & BROTHERS, 139 to 149 Stanton-st.

PARTNER WANTED—WHO IS A LIVE MAN, having $5000, in a pleasant well established business long enough for the support of two families and can show increased profits. Address O 38, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A WELL-PAYING OFfice business that have $200 capital; call 69 West Lake-st., Room 3.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED REAL estate office, or will consolidate with a good party in the business; none but responsible men that can give good references need answer. Y 74, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—BY A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper and salesman, with a very small amount of money, good business qualifications. Unquestionable reference given. Address F 58, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO. HAVE FUNDS IN hand for the purchase of notes secured by mortgages of real estate, bearing short time to run. No. 7 Hawley Building, southwest corner of Dearborn and Madison-sts.

WEST SIDE URBAN REAL ESTATE NOTES bought by C. W. PRICE, Real Estate and Note Broker, 93 East Madison-st., Room 7.

MONEY TO LOAN—LONG OR SHORT-TIME—ON real estate and other good securities; purchase money notes wanted. LEVI WING & CO., 98 Dearborn-st.

$1,000—MONEY IN SUMS OF $1,000 OR MORE, on good real estate, or Illinois farms within 100 miles. C. H. PIERCE, Real Estate and Note Broker, 97 Clark-st.

WANTED—$10,000 OR $15,000 CAPITAL IN A LONG-established manufacturing business, well located, and a chance of enlarging the business. Address Box 2826, Peoria, Ill.

$5,000 IN HAND TO LOAN—3 TO 5 YEARS, on 62 city real estate. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Room 2.

$4,000 TO LOAN FOR 1 OR 2 YEARS. MONEY can be furnished without delay. F. LOWY, Office 160 LaSalle-st.; Bryan Block, basement.

$500, $1,500, AND $1,800 TO LOAN ON CITY real estate. W. H. HOWLAND, 165 Washington-st., Room 24.

$1,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $1,000 TO $5,000, on city or short time. Secured by real estate. F. LOWY, southwest corner Clark and Madison-sts.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO., 94 Washington-st., Room 13, have for sale several first-class dwellings on the South Side at prices ranging from $10,000 to $40,000 each.

Also, some choice residence lots on the best streets of the North Side on very favorable terms.

102x180 feet on South Park-av., between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth-sts. From a purchaser who will build no cash will be required, as the owner merely desires an income from the property.

Vernon-av., 50 or 100 feet, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts., 180 feet deep; beautiful property; full view of the lake; highest point for a mile around. Low price, easy terms.

Englewood, Normal School Subdivision, a first-class frame house, with every modern convenience, with 100-foot lot. Price, $7,500; easy terms. This house was built by the owner (an architect) for himself and is constructed in an unusually thorough and complete style.

80 acres or ¼ of the s w ¼ Sec. 9, 37, 14.

1,000 acres Iowa lands in exchange for Chicago real estate, improved or unimproved; will assume incumbrance.

25 acres on the ridge at Washington Heights, near Female Seminary, 100 feet above level of the lake. Will exchange whole or part for good unincumbered North Side residence property, well located.

WETHERELL, PUTNAM & CO.,
94 Washington-st., Room 13.

FOR SALE—BY F. C. VIERLING, REAL ESTATE Agent, 136 Dearborn-st., Room 18, near Madison:

CHOICE RESIDENCE PROPERTY.

Indiana-av., house and large lot near Eighteenth-st.

Prairie-av., house and large lot near Twenty-fourth-st.

Michigan-av., house and lot near Twenty-fourth-st.

Dearborn-st., house and lot near Thirty-fifth.

Peoria-st., house and lot near Washington.

Jackson-st., house and lot near Clinton; cheap.

Huron-st., house and lot corner Franklin.

Sixth-av., cottage and lot corner Thirty-seventh-st., $1,750.

Kramer-st., house and lot near Clinton, $2,500.

UNIMPROVED.

Adams-st., 2 lots near Lincoln.

Ashland-av., 25 feet near Twelfth-st.

Harrison-st., 50 feet between Leavitt and Oakley.

VanBuren-st., 50 feet near and west of Western-av.

Warren-av., 50 feet near Leavitt-st.

Green Bay-road, 147x176 feet near Diversey-av.

Arnold-st., 50x125 near Forty-fourth-st.

Larrabee-st., corner Crosby-st., splendid lot.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25X150 FEET ON OGDESPY AND Fulton-sts. No cash payment required. Three or five years' time given to parties who wish to build immediately. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST LOTS ON THE WEST Side, being on Leavitt-st. and Irving-place, near Polk; terms easy. H. F. COY & CO., 162 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—GO TO W. A. A. PERKINS', 187 EAST Madison-st., Room 1, if you want a fine marble-front residence near Union Park cheap. Will take a smaller residence or good suburban property in exchange.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, FOR A FEW DAYS, 50 or 75 feet on State-st., east front, south of Thirty-eighth-st.; this will be the best location south of Twenty-second-st. Apply to owner, W. M. WILLNER, 138 LaSalle-st., basement.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH 8 lot, in first-class neighborhood, on paved street, in South Division; only $8,000; small payment down. BROWN & HORTON, Real Estate Agents, 150 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-ST., 50x190 FEET ON WEST Madison-st., between Loomis and Sheldon-sts., with cottage and barn. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—JUST BEYOND FIRE LIMITS, very cheap. Lots on Harrison, near Robey-st. Lots on Lincoln, near Harrison-st. Lot on Arnold, near Twenty-ninth-st.
ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT GOOD BARGAINS IN real estate, call at Room 16, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSE AND LOT 812 SOUTH Robey-st., Chicago. House 30x50 feet, 2 stories; barn 12x22, 2 stories.

FOR SALE—AT LESS THAN COST—COTTAGE and lot; West Side, near cars. Possession at once. JAMES R. MAY, 166 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR ACRES, ON HARRISON-ST., west of Hyman-av. J. H. KEELER, 148 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—BY STRDMAN, POPE & CO., 763 Madison-st.: Lots on east side of Douglas Park, very cheap. Lot 3 lots on West Adams-st., at a bargain.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A FEW SPLENDID BARgains to offer in acres and lots to parties with a little cash. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—$-STORY HOUSE, 9 ROOMS AND bath-room, lot 25x125, on Peoria-st., near Tyler, only $5,000; possession immediately. J. H. KEELER, 148 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NICE NEW COTTAGES, all desirably located on West Side, $1,500, $2,250, $4,000, $4,500, and $5,000 terms. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—AT A SACRIFICE of $1,000 less than present value, 50 feet near Thirty-second-st. Call at Room 14, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE MOST DESIRABLE PART of Michigan-av., at low price, as money is wanted, a beautiful octagon marble house; $6,000 can remain 3 years. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON CONGRESS-st., near Robey.
House and lot on Hubbard-st., near Paze.
House and lot on Van Buren-st., near Lincoln.
House and lot on Carroll-st., corner.
Two acres offered at very low figures, and parties wishing to purchase are invited to investigate.
DIXON & MITCHELL, 147 Randolph-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—$-STORY HOUSE, 20x40—CASH $400—to be moved, or can have 1 year's loan cheap. Apply to owners, on premises, 252 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 29, SECTION 16, 38, 14, ON THE boulevard; can be bought at a bargain, easy terms. C. W. RIGDON, 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS—80 FEET, SOUTH Water-st., 80 feet west of Clark-st.
80 feet Market-st., between Lake and Randolph.
181 feet West Washington-st., northeast cor. Desplaines.
80x150 feet, Lake-st., northeast corner Wells.
Long time, at low interest, on three-fourths of purchase price.
GEDDES & REID,
Room 24, Portland Block.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS—EAST FRONT OF block on Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts. Long time, at low interest, on three-fourths of purchase price.
GEDDES & REID,
Room 24, Portland Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BASEMENT COTTAGE, new, 2 rooms; Prince and Queen Anne finish; $1,000; terms, $14 per week. Also, one unfurnished suite for rent, $18 per week. Board. No children taken. Location, hours, and accommodation No. 1.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., 9-STORY FRAME house, 11 rooms; lot 66x126. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR NORTHWESTERN CAR Shops and Central Park, easy terms. Only to party who will build immediately; no cash required. Price ridiculously low. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 138 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD 2-STORY COTTAGE-HOUSE, 10 rooms, bath room, closets, etc., in splendid repair and nicely finished, on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-third, west front, only one block from R. R. R. station; closing out; easy terms. DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—LOTS ON WESTern-av., Polk, Taylor, Twelfth-sts., and Campbell-av. Parties wishing to build, no money required down, and, if desired, will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

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SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 171 ACRES, 12 MILES from the Court-House, in the Town of Norwood Park, one mile from the station of Norwood Park, 300 rods from Fairmount, formerly called Canfield, on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. This farm is high and dry, and well subdivided in lots, under the highest cultivation. Buildings: Brick house, with 14 rooms; barn 40x50; barn for stock; 37x60-feet ice-house, &c. Fruit: Apples, cherries, currants, &c. Gravel street goes to Chicago on the south side of the farm; street on the east side goes to Fairmount Station; street on west side goes to Park Ridge Station. Good water. Price, $115 per acre. Terms: One-third down, balance on time. Notice—This property is very cheap, less by $75 per acre than can be bought in this vicinity. Real estate men, if you want to buy or sell this property, inquire of the owner, 61 North Sangamon-st. J. B. FOOT.

FOR SALE—MAKE YOUR RENT BUY A HOME—Ten very desirable 2-story houses, eight splendid cottages, all on large lots, and within one block of depot, at Englewood, on monthly payments, by owners. TILLOTSON BROS., 372 and 374 State-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR 2-STORY HOUSES ON MONTHly payments, at South Evanston. Apply to TILLOTSON BROS., 372 and 374 State-st.

FOR SALE—AT SOUTH EVANSTON—A LARGE 2-story house, 9 rooms, newly painted, papered, and put in complete order, connected with sewer to the lake, lot 50x165, side, and a large barn, $3,000.
Also a few choice lots at cheap rates which will make you certain of a handsome profit, sidewalks all laid, fine trees, &c. Call and go with us free of expense.
OSBORN & HILLMAN, 138 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BY THOS. A. HILL, 129 DEARBORN-st.: 50 acres of beautiful land on Seventy-ninth-st., between South Park and South Chicago; I will sell 10, 20, or 30 acres for better investment; 150 feet, east front, on Wabash-av. near Fifty-sixth-st., 50 feet, east front, on Michigan-av., corner Fifty-seventh-st., at a bargain.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—BUILDING LOTS ON Sixty-first-st., Gunn, Wallace, and Chestnut-sts., 1 block from station; easy terms; 200 houses built this season; 60 passenger trains daily. HULBURD & CO., 208 Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—100 FEET CORNER Chestnut and School-sts.; very desirable; 2 blocks from depot; surrounded by first-class improvements; all advantages of this lot should be seen by parties looking for suburban homes; 60 passenger trains daily. Good schools, churches, and markets. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—4 LOTS, 50X170 EACH, corner Sixty-first-st.; a very remarkable bargain; ¼ cash, 1 year, ½ 2 years, ¼ 3 years. Wabash-av. is now Macadamized with broken stone from this city to Englewood, making it one of the finest drives on the South Side. Parties looking for investments that will pay large dividends are invited to closely examine the above. HULBURD & CO., 208 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NEW SUBURBAN RESIDENCE OF 9 rooms with 50 feet of ground, at Auburn, near Englewood and Normal School; street-cars; 20 trains daily. We are offering choice lots in this suburb at low prices, on very easy terms. Best of railroad accommodations. SMITH, WOOD & CO., 162 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOTS AND ACRE PROPerty at Kensington Heights, on C., R. & Q. R. R., from 1 to 80 acres. LYMAN & DODGE, 77 Clark-st.]

FOR SALE—A FINE NEW HOUSE WITH 11 ROOMS, best modern finish, with plenty of large fruit and shade trees, only a few rods from the station at Kensington Heights, on C., B. & Q. R. R., for $5,000; easy terms; furnished if desired. LYMAN & DODGE, 77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE SUBURBAN RESIDENCE and grounds at Auburn, Ill., ¾ mile from depot. Gothic Milwaukee brick house, 15 rooms, new stables and coach-house, with 15 acres of land, handsomely ornamented, with good orchard, and 1,000 fruit trees in full bearing. To any one wishing to buy a truly comfortable and desirable suburban home this presents a rare opportunity. Apply to J. C. DENSLOW, Real Estate Office, No. 139 Dearborn-st., Honore Block.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—LARGE lots, 50 feet front and 190 feet deep, for from $600 to $800 each. Blocks of from 5 to 9 acres on special terms, to men who will build. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE LOTS with sidewalks for $375 to $375 in $10 monthly payments. Purchasers taken free of expense. WM. P. HAYES, basement, 84 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON — HOUSES well built and in pleasant locations for sale on easy terms. JOHN CULVER, 144 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT NORTH EVANSTON—CHOICE grove lots at $10 to $15 per foot, including sidewalks. Also, 2 houses will furnish a part of the money to build. Inquire of GEORGE CADWELL, on premises, or at 125 South Clark-st., in bank.

FOR SALE—JUST BEYOND FIRE LIMITS, very cheap. Lots on Harrison, near Robey-st. Lots on Lincoln, near Harrison-st. Lot on Arnold, near Twenty-ninth-st.
ROBERT REID, 150 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WANT GOOD BARGAINS IN real estate, call at Room 16, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—HOUSE AND LOT 812 SOUTH Robey-st., Chicago. House 30x50 feet, 2 stories; barn 12x22, 2 stories.

FOR SALE—AT LESS THAN COST—COTTAGE and lot; West Side, near cars. Possession at once. JAMES R. MAY, 166 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR ACRES, ON HARRISON-ST., west of Hyman-av. J. H. KEELER, 148 Clark-st., corner Madison.

FOR SALE—BY STRDMAN, POPE & CO., 763 Madison-st.: Lots on east side of Douglas Park, very cheap. Lot 3 lots on West Adams-st., at a bargain.

FOR SALE—I HAVE A FEW SPLENDID BARgains to offer in acres and lots to parties with a little cash. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—$-STORY HOUSE, 9 ROOMS AND bath-room, lot 25x125, on Peoria-st., near Tyler, only $5,000; possession immediately. J. H. KEELER, 148 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL NICE NEW COTTAGES, all desirably located on West Side, $1,500, $2,250, $4,000, $4,500, and $5,000 terms. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV.—AT A SACRIFICE of $1,000 less than present value, 50 feet near Thirty-second-st. Call at Room 14, 126 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE MOST DESIRABLE PART of Michigan-av., at low price, as money is wanted, a beautiful octagon marble house; $6,000 can remain 3 years. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT ON CONGRESS-st., near Robey.
House and lot on Hubbard-st., near Paze.
House and lot on Van Buren-st., near Lincoln.
House and lot on Carroll-st., corner.
Two acres offered at very low figures, and parties wishing to purchase are invited to investigate.
DIXON & MITCHELL, 147 Randolph-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—$-STORY HOUSE, 20x40—CASH $400—to be moved, or can have 1 year's loan cheap. Apply to owners, on premises, 252 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LOT 29, SECTION 16, 38, 14, ON THE boulevard; can be bought at a bargain, easy terms. C. W. RIGDON, 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS LOTS—80 FEET, SOUTH Water-st., 80 feet west of Clark-st.
80 feet Market-st., between Lake and Randolph.
181 feet West Washington-st., northeast cor. Desplaines.
80x150 feet, Lake-st., northeast corner Wells.
Long time, at low interest, on three-fourths of purchase price.
GEDDES & REID,
Room 24, Portland Block.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS—EAST FRONT OF block on Indiana-av., between Twentieth and Twenty-first-sts. Long time, at low interest, on three-fourths of purchase price.
GEDDES & REID,
Room 24, Portland Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—BASEMENT COTTAGE, new, 2 rooms; Prince and Queen Anne finish; $1,000; terms, $14 per week. Also, one unfurnished suite for rent, $18 per week. Board. No children taken. Location, hours, and accommodation No. 1.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., 9-STORY FRAME house, 11 rooms; lot 66x126. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR NORTHWESTERN CAR Shops and Central Park, easy terms. Only to party who will build immediately; no cash required. Price ridiculously low. PHINNEY & LOMBARD, 138 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD 2-STORY COTTAGE-HOUSE, 10 rooms, bath room, closets, etc., in splendid repair and nicely finished, on Butterfield-st., near Thirty-third, west front, only one block from R. R. R. station; closing out; easy terms. DAVIS & PIKE, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—316 WEST WASHINGTON-ST., TWO-story and basement stone front; carpets and some furniture for sale on monthly payments. Apply to NUTT & BROOKES, Room 26, Ashland Block.

TO RENT—A NO. 1 COTTAGE, 321 SOUTH MORgan-st.; bath-room and hardwood finish. Inquire at 466 South Morgan-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY COTTAGE, WEST SIDE, about $30 per month, 7 rd furniture for sale for about $800, including bedding and linen, all ready to step into. Address D 5, Tribune office.

TO RENT—297 WEST RANDOLPH-ST., A GOOD brick house, all modern improvements, 12 rooms; rents, $75 per month. Inquire at 32 and 34 East Randolph-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—NEW BRICK HOUSE, 10 ROOMS, HOT and cold water; grained throughout; choice neighborhood. Apply at 190 South Leavitt-st.

TO RENT—TWO COTTAGES, ONE SEVEN ROOMS, the other five, at $25 and $20 per month, on Western-av., near Fulton-st. Key at 148 Western-av.

TO RENT—SEPT. 20, COTTAGE 1428 PRAIRIE-AV., 7 rooms, gas and water; $40 per month. T. B. JAMES, wholesale department, Field, Leiter & Co.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FIRST-CLASS HOUSES, 4 to 14 rooms, $20 to $100, West, South, and North Side. G. W. MOULTON, 144 Dearborn-st., Office 9.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE—294 WARREN-av.; 2-story and brick basement, 12 rooms, with all modern improvements; good barn. M. H. HALL, 77 Clark-st.

TO RENT—$30 PER MONTH, NEAT SIX-ROOM cottage, No. 595 Wentworth-av. C. J. ADAMS, Room 16 Bryan Block.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY HOUSE ON WABASH-av., $40 per month; will buy the whole of the furniture; good location. 1256 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE ON MICHigan-av., the sixth door south of Harmon-court; house in perfect repair; good barn. Inquire at house.

TO RENT—NO. 100 THIRD-AV., FINE BRICK house, 13 rooms, modern improvements; near Harrison-st.; cheap. C. W. RIGDON, 146 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT 2-STORY CORNER house, southwest corner Thirtieth and Butterfield-sts., two blocks west of State, eight rooms, furnace, range, bath-room, hot and cold water. Rent reasonable.

TO RENT—323 WENTWORTH-AV., A NEAT COTtage, containing six rooms, with water in kitchen; also furniture for sale, cheap. Inquire on premises, or of C. S. BURROWS, Room 1, 120 Clark-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 6 ROOMS, $17, HOUSE, 4 rooms, $15; house, 10 rooms, $35; house, 7 rooms, $18. L. WHITNEY, 146 LaSalle-st., basement.

TO RENT—NO 24 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., TWO-story frame, eight rooms, good repair. Rent very low. S. E. WELLS, 128 Dearborn-st., 81 Vincennes-av., after 5 p. m.

TO RENT—BY E. C. COLE & CO., 128 LA SALLE-ST.: Cottage on Hanthiel-av., near Thirty-fifth-st., cheap.
House 19 South Sangamon-st., 10 rooms; 7 tons of coal for sale. Rent, $66.66.
House, new brick, southeast corner of Centre-av. and Taylor-st. Rent, $30.
House of 9 rooms, 32 Union-av., $40.

TO RENT—LARGE ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE on West Monroe-st.
Nice marble-front house on West Van Buren-st.
Furnished house on Michigan-av., north of Twelfth-st.
Two-story frame house, West Lake-st.
Furnished house on Twenty-second-st.
House and store, Ill., ¼ mile from depot.
J. S. GOULD & CO., 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house containing 10 rooms, all in complete order, well located, being on Twenty-sixth-st., near Prairie-av. BROWN & HORTON, 150 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE 1439 INDIANA-AV., south Thirty-first-st. 10 rooms, with barn; rent, $60; to responsible parties only. Apply at house.

TO RENT—2 COTTAGES, 78 AND 80 SMITH-ST., one block west of Union Park; also, 4 rooms for housekeeping, second floor, on reasonable terms. Inquire at 85 and 87 Dearborn-st., Room 32.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE NO. 585 Jefferson-st., at 7 o'clock.

TO RENT—MALTSTER, AT NO. 261 SOUTH CLINton-st. Apply at 9 o'clock.

TO RENT—HOUSE-TRIMMERS; LIVELY MEN may apply this morning on job Thirty-third-st., one block west of Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—HARNESS-MAKER; GOOD, STEADY job for a first-class workman. Address SMITH & DUNCAN, 141 Lake-st., Chicago, or GILBERT & KEMP, Aurora, Ill.

TO RENT—CARPENTERS, PAINTERS, SHOEmakers, tailors, grocers, furniture dealers; all kinds of dealers. Lazy and drinking not wanted. S. MEARS, 200 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—TINSMITHS OR MEN WHO CAN work on galvanized iron cornices. Apply at R. GRIFFITH'S, corner Nineteenth-st. and Grove.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY, 50

FOREIGN.

[Continued from the First Page.]

devotion was rejected by a great part of the Catholic world, that it had been condemned by the Pope and many doctors of the Church, and that a French Bishop (De Caylus) had described the Life of its foundress as "one of the worst books ever written." In 1794 an ex-Jesuit founded a Society of the Sacred Heart, designed to be a virtual continuation of the suppressed order; and in 1800 some ex-Jesuits in Paris established an Order of Nuns of the Sacred Heart (popularly known as Jesuitesses), which was approved by Leo XII., and has some one hundred establishments at present in different parts of the world. It was Maria Theresa "of the Sacred Heart," who, in 1771, predicted the speedy and terrible death of Clement XIV., a prophecy fulfilled,—as many thought by means of poison,—three years afterward. It was not till 1836, after the Jesuits had been re-established, and were regaining their old ascendency at Rome, that the process of Margaret Alacoque's Beatification was commenced, and it was only completed in 1864, when Pius IX., at their urgent solicitation, enrolled her in the number of the Blessed. The spirit of her revelations, as communicated by Father Colombiere, may be inferred from one of the instructions addressed to her by her Divine Visitant, which reads like an extract from the rule of St. Ignatius. "Not only," Christ is represented as saying to her, "must thou offer up thy self-will, but thy judgment and understanding, to thy superior, and even if thou prefer her will to mine, should she forbid what I have enjoined thee, I am content." Those who desire further information on the subject may find it in a work published at Paris in 1818, *Henri IV et les Jesuites*. We may add that it is only of comparatively late years, partly through Cardinal Wiseman's influence, that this peculiar "devotion" has been introduced into England. Old-fashioned Roman Catholics, as might have been expected, did not take to it very kindly, and Bishop Baines, who was Vicar-Apostolic of the Western District before the new heirarchy was established, got into trouble at Rome for writing against it. No Roman Catholic Bishop would venture to follow his example now; but the laity may perhaps be excused if they manifest no great alacrity, even with the adventitious inducements of first-class accommodation and a special steamboat, to pay their devotions at the shrine of Margaret Mary Alacoque, the nun of Paray-le-Monial.

SPAIN.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—A report is current that the municipal authorities of Madrid have raised the red flag of the Commune on the Town Hall, and that the military have discovered a secret depot of arms, ammunition, and petroleum belonging to the Internationals. No confirmatory dispatches have been received.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Vice-Admiral Yelverton has taken the iron-clads Almanza and Vittoria from the harbor of Cartagena, and sent them to Gibraltar. The insurgents made no attempt to prevent the vessels going.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—The *Times* this morning has additional details concerning the affair between Vice-Admiral Yelverton and the Cartagena insurgents in relation to the removal of the iron-clads Almanza and Vittoria. After the Admiral's notification that, at the expiration of forty hours, he would take the vessels out of the harbor, the Insurgent Junta proposed that he should pledge his faith for his Government that they would be held at Gibraltar, and not turned over to the Madrid Government. This proposition was rejected, and the British Commodore informed the Junta that he would take the vessels to Gibraltar and then recommend to his Government that they be not surrendered until the affair of Cartagena was settled; but that he declined to give his personal guarantee on the subject. At this the insurgent leaders were very much exasperated, and the Junta issued orders to the commanders of the rebel vessels to go down the Bay and be prepared to resist by force the removal of the iron-clads. The English Consul prepared to leave Cartagena, and a conflict seemed unavoidable. This was the condition of affairs when the correspondent sent the dispatches published this morning probably to Aug. 31.

To-day a brief telegram from Madrid announces that Vice-Admiral Yelverton has taken the vessels, and that there was no conflict. Whether the insurgent leaders abandoned their extreme position, or in what manner the trouble was avoided is not yet known.

Socialistic troubles of a serious nature have broken out in Andalusia. In the neighborhood of the Town of Jimena, farm-laborers have banded together for the purpose of demanding and endeavoring to enforce a division of property. They have burned forty farm-houses of those who opposed them, and committed other excesses. Some of the rioters have been arrested.

BAYONNE, Sept. 2.—The Carlists claim that the Spaniards of the Island of Cuba are contributing liberally of their means for the support of the cause of Don Carlos.

It is reported here that 6,000 Carlists are marching against the Town Tervel, capital of the Province of Teruel, in Aragon.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—Yesterday, the anniversary of the German victory at Sedan, a monument commemorative of that event was unfurled in Koenig's Platz amidst the enthusiastic acclamations of thousands of citizens. The city was gaily decorated, and the day given over to festivity.

LONDON, Sept. 2.—Accounts have been received of an accident on the Luxembourg Railway, by which eight passengers were killed and fifteen hurt.

EAST INDIES.

BOMBAY, Sept. 2.—A ferry-boat on the Indus, while crossing the river near Kairah, capsized and sunk in deep water. She was crowded with passengers, of whom ninety are reported to have been drowned.

WEST INDIES.

HAVANA, Sept. 2.—Yesterday evening while a party of Republicans were holding a meeting in their club-rooms, the Chief of Police arrived and arrested about forty, and placed them in jail. It is said they had been notified that it was contrary to law for them to hold meetings.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The following is published here this afternoon:

HEADQUARTERS LIBERATING ARMY OF CUBA, CAMAGUEY, July 13, 1873.

GENERAL ORDER.—It having come to the knowledge of the President that some of the officers of the Republic are abusing their positions abroad; therefore, it is ordered that the following named officers return to this Island immediately, and report to these headquarters for duty: Francesco Aguiaro, Vice-President; Ramon Cespedes, Minister to United States; T. A. O. Ryan, General and Chief of Cavalry; B. Verona, Brigadier-General of Infantry; Rafael Quesada, Colonel of Infantry; Michor Aguaro, Colonel of Infantry; and L. C. Bailey, Lieutenant-Colonel and A. D. C.

By order of Carlos Manuel Cespedes, President of the Republic of Cuba.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—The Republican members of the Assembly will meet M. Thiers at Nancy on his return from Switzerland and entertain him at a grand banquet. The towns in Alsace and Lorraine will also be liberally represented. prominent citizens in most of them having signified their intention to join in testimonial to Thiers.

The Paris *Figaro* publishes proposals to the royalists of France to subscribe money to rebuild the palace of the Tuileries. The editor of *Figaro* offers to head the subscription with a contribution of $8,000.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—A telegram from the Legation of the United States at Paris, of the 30th ult., announces that the surtax on flax has been abolished, and French ports have been indefinitely opened for all vessels bringing grain or flour.

ITALY.

ROME, Sept. 2.—King Victor Emanuel will leave here about the middle of the present month. He will be at Vienna about the 20th. Afterwards he will go to Berlin.

Additional Damage by the Late Storm at the East.

HALIFAX, Sept. 2.—A letter from Guysboro says the late gale inflicted its full measure of damage upon that town and surrounding localities. The loss to inhabitants of Guysboro, mostly to traders, is about $20,000. It is supposed that no less than 100 barns have been blown down in settlements around Guysboro, and the crops which promised a bountiful harvest are destroyed. The fishermen around the coast have lost their nets and seines.

A similar story comes from Fourche, C. B., where lumber, barns, fishing-stages, trees, fences, etc., are piled up in an immense drift on the road for a distance of a mile or more.

From Fourche to Grand River there are only three barns standing, the remainder being in ruins. To give an idea of the fury of the hurricane, out of two acres of hard wood land at Fourche, there are only ten trees left standing. The fishing schooner Thetis of Lahave was wrecked on the north side of Prince Edward's Island. All the crew, numbering twelve men, were lost. Among the crew were three brothers named Corkum, including one of the owners, and three brothers named Bienkal.

The gale commenced at Magdalen on Sunday, Aug. 24, at 9 a. m., and lasted sixty-one hours, during which time it blew with a violence never equaled in the experience of the oldest frequenters of that coast. Fifty-two fishing schooners, the names of which it is impossible to obtain, were driven ashore, and will be a total loss. Only three dead bodies have been recovered. It is inferred from this that, though the vessels lost are numerous, the loss of life has not been very great.

Among the vessels which went ashore was a bark with 200 men on board, passengers from Labrador. The bark was driven high and dry upon land, but not a soul out of the large number on board was lost.

At Cowhead, when the gale was at its fiercest, there were twenty sail of French fishermen, and it is supposed that every vessel went down with all on board, for not the slightest vestige of any of them was to be seen when the sea moderated.

A brigantine, with seventeen on board, was struck by a sea off East Point, and overturned. When she righted her spars were gone. Her hull was driven on the rocks, and every soul on board perished. The name of the vessel could not be ascertained.

At Magdalen Islands tides rose eight feet higher than was ever known before, and the destruction of property on land has been almost as great, if not greater, than the loss at sea.

RAILROAD NEWS.

Financial Condition of the Erie Company — Dividend Declared — Other Railroad Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Sept. 2.—The Chicago & Atlantic Railway have effected a loan from the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New York, of $1,400,000, and the road will now be hurried forward to completion. The Loan Company have taken a mortgage on the Company's road, and the mortgages are being duly recorded in the several counties through which it runs.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Erie Railroad Directors to-day declared a dividend of 1 per cent on common, and 3½ per cent on the preferred stock.

President Watson, at the meeting of the Erie Railway Directors, presented a supplementary report, covering the period from Sept. 30, 1872, till June 30, 1873. The working expenses of the Company show an increase of $27,000, while the gross earnings increased $1,085,573. The net comparative increase has been $814,563. The working expenses of the road have been $67.07 percentage of the revenue. There had been obtained from various parties during the year property and money amounting to $8,312,380 worth to-day more than the estimates, and no part of which has been carried to the profit and loss account. Other suits are pending from which large sums are likely to be recovered. President Watson was given permission to visit Europe on business and for his health. Lucius Robinson, for Vice-President, was elected. The books of the Company will be closed from Sept. 13 till Oct. 30.

The Directors and promoters of the Continental Railway had a meeting here to-day, and talked of building the road and solving the cheap transportation problem within two years.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 2.—The Old Board of Directors of the Short Line Railroad were re-elected to-day. Secretary B. H. Courtney resigned, and his successor has not yet been announced.

WEATHER AND WATER.

War Department Weather Report.

LOCAL OBSERVATION.
CHICAGO, Sept. 2, 1873.

Hour of observation.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity.	Direction and force of wind.	Rain fall in 24 hours.	Weather.
6:53 a. m.	30.06	60	71	N. W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.04	71	53	N. E., fresh.	.....	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.00	77	46	N. E., fresh.	.....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	29.99	72	46	N. E., fresh.	.....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	29.98	70	66	S. E., fresh.	.....	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	29.97	70	70	E., fresh.	.....	Fair.

Maximum thermometer, 73.
Minimum thermometer, 60.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, Sept. 3—1 a. m.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Breckenr'ge	29.57	66	S. E., brisk.	.....	Fair.
Buffalo	30.00	59	N. W., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Cairo	29.98	78	S. W., gentle.	.....	Cloudy.
Cheyenne	29.93	68	Calm.	.....	Fair.
Chicago	29.97	70	E., fresh.	.....	Fair.
Cincinnati	30.04	70	E., light.	.....	Clear.
Cleveland	30.10	63	S. E., light.	.....	Clear.
Davenport	29.91	74	S., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Detroit	29.99	67	S. W., light.	.....	Clear.
Duluth	29.79	65	Calm.	.....	Threaten'g.
Escanaba	29.93	62	Calm.	.....	Fair.
Keokuk	29.89	75	S., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
LaCrosse	29.96	69	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Marquette	29.97	56	S., gentle.	.....	Cloudy.
Milwaukee	30.00	65	S., gentle.	.....	Clear.
Omaha	29.77	70	Calm.	.....	Fair.
Pembina	29.61	54	S. E., fresh.	.....	Fair.
St. Paul	29.79	64	S. E., brisk.	.....	Fair.
Toledo	29.97	67	S. W., gentle.	.....	Clear.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—For New England, the Middle States, and lower lake regions, during Wednesday night fresh westerly and southerly winds, and generally clear weather will prevail. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, east of Mississippi, light to fresh westerly and southerly winds, and partly cloudy weather, with areas of light rain on the coast. From Tennessee, northwest over Ohio, Indiana, and lower Michigan, winds shifting to gentle and fresh southerly and easterly, with increasing cloudiness. For Missouri, Illinois, and northward over Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and upper Michigan, falling barometer, fresh to brisk southeasterly and southwesterly winds, and increasing cloudiness, with very probably rain areas, especially over the northern half of this section.

STAGE OF WATER.

Daily report of the stage of water, with changes in the 24 hours ending 3 p. m., Sept. 2, 1873:

	ABOVE LOW WATER.	CHANGE.	
		Rise.	Fall.
Cairo	9 ft.	.....	3 in.
Cincinnati	12 ft.	3 in.	.....
Davenport	2 ft.	2 in.	.....
Leavenworth	3 ft.	8 in.	4 in.
Louisville	5 ft.	6 in.	3 in.
Memphis	6 ft.	2 in.	1 in.
Nashville	2 ft.	8 in.	.....
*New Orleans	12 ft.	5 in.	1 in.
Omaha	5 ft.	4 in.	.....
Pittsburgh	3 ft.	3 in.	3 in.
Shreveport	7 ft.	7 in.	3 in.
St. Louis	8 ft.	3 in.	3 in.
St. Paul	3 ft.	11 in.	1 in.
Vicksburg	8 ft.	9 in.	3 in.
Yanktion	6 ft.	8 in.	.....

*Below high water of 1871.

W. S. KAUFMAN, Observer,
Room 78 Major Block, Chicago.

Obituary.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Chester Isham Reed, recently Attorney-General and Judge of the Superior Court of this State, died at White Sulpher Springs, Va., this morning, aged 50.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 2.—Demas Hubbard died at his residence in Smyrna to-day, aged 68. He was elected to Congress in 1864.

UTAH, Sept. 2.—L. V. Southerland, of New York, Manager of the Salt Lake Iron Works, died last night, suddenly.

Ocean Steamship News.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 2.—Steamships City of New York and Abyssinia, from New York, have arrived.

NEWPORT, Sept. 2.—Arrived Steamer, Victoria, from Glasgow.

SOUTHAMPTON, Sept. 2.—The steamship Maine, from New York, has arrived.

Suffocated in a Well.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 2.—A young man named Frank Stuck, living at Albion, Ind., having occasion to descend into a well, was overcome by damps, and before assistance could be rendered him he was dead. The body was recovered a few moments after.

Stolen Letters Found.

TORONTO, Sept. 2.—Registered letters, stolen from the Post-Office some weeks since, have been found hidden in the woods. All the letters with drafts and checks were recovered, but no money.

Shot His Stepfather.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 2.—Richard Medlock shot, and, it is thought fatally wounded, Edward Jenkins, his stepfather, this morning, because of the neglect of his mother by Jenkins.

Cloud, the Hero of the Long Pull, at Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Sept. 2.—Cloud and his skiff arrived at 11:30, and left at 5. He received a grand ovation, and is in good spirits and fair health.

FAIRS.

Opening of the Cincinnati and Louisville Industrial Exhibitions.

County Agricultural Fairs in Progress and to Be Held.

CINCINNATI, O., Sept. 2.—The Exposition will be formally opened to-morrow night at half-past 7 o'clock by speeches from President Blymyer, of the Exposition Commission; Mayor Johnston, of Cincinnati, and ex-Secretary Jacob D. Cox, who will make the chief address. These exercises will be brief. Never in the history of Cincinnati Expositions has Power Hall been in so forward a state at the corresponding period as at this time. All the driving engines except one are operating to-night, and in the morning all will work. More and finer machinery than ever before is ready for operation. Power Hall contains but little machinery that will not be in motion, a fact which makes this Exposition an exceptional one.

Horticultural Hall contains an immense collection, embracing a great variety of choice and perfect plants, specially prepared for this display. Its great peculiarity is the fewness of duplicate plants. The cheap and more common varieties have been almost entirely supplanted by more costly plants and flowers. This part of the exhibition will be in complete order at midnight.

The oil paintings in the art-hall are all now in place, and men are busy in putting the Engraving Department in order. The distinguishing feature of this Exposition will be the perfection of articles displayed. Exhibitors, too, are showing unusual anxiety to present their displays in the most attractive manner possible. Many of the show-cases, of which there are a great number, are magnificent. The prospects never were so good for an immense attendance. The hotels have been filling for several days, and every branch of business has been busy preparing for a large attendance, of which the present week has given full promise.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 2.—The second Grand Industrial Exposition opened to-night with a brilliant display. The vast building was illuminated from dome to cellar and the effect produced in the general display of machinery, manufactures, and textile fabrics, was imposing. About 15,000 people were in attendance. The Exposition is hardly complete, but will be so by Friday. It is regarded by every one as a supurb exhibition of art, industry, and mechanical genius, superior in many respects to the display of last year. A large number of strangers were in the city to-day. The managers of the Exposition may be congratulated on the success which has crowned their efforts. There is one-third more machinery than last year, and it is arranged much better. The display of pictures surpasses that of last year's collection, and embraces many fine paintings by old masters. The natural history department is very large, over 100 cases of fossils, minerals, etc., being already in position. The general arrangement of articles is better than last year.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., Sept. 2.—The Northern Illinois District Fair opened here to-day. The entries are large in every department, and we shall have the most successful fair ever held here, if we can judge from present indications. The weather is all that can be desired, and the show of cattle is fine, while the sheep and swine departments are fully represented. Many fast horses are on the ground.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DESMOINES, Sept. 2.—Polk County fair opened to-day with over one thousand entries. The show of blooded cattle is said to be the best ever seen in the State. Many fast horses are on the grounds. All departments are well represented.

WHEATON, Ill., Sept. 2.—The annual fair of the DuPage County Agricultural Society will open here to-morrow, and continue for three days. Wheaton is only a short distance west of Chicago, and if Chicago's people want to spend a day at a genuine country fair, this is a convenient opportunity. There will be music and other attractions.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 2.—The Kansas State Fair, to be held in this city shortly, has particularly attractive features. This year reduced rates have been obtained from Cincinnati and Louisville to Topeka and return over the O. & M. Railroad, and from Chicago over the Burlington & Quincy; from St. Louis, over the Missouri Pacific; and from Quincy over the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railway. Tickets are good for one month, and can be obtained at the regular offices of the above-named roads.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 2.—The Cass County Fair commences to-day at Virginia, Ill., and will continue till Friday.

The Illinois Central Fair opens at the grounds of the Morgan County Agricultural Board, just west of this city, on Tuesday next, Sept. 9, and will continue four days. The indications are most favorable for a successful fair in every respect.

Suicide.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WINCHESTER, O., Sept. 2.—A Mr. P. P. Rhodes, of Violet Township, Fairfield Co., Ohio, committed suicide yesterday by drowning himself. He left the house, and told a boy of 10 years of age to come to the creek in half an hour. He did so, and found the man's coat, boots, and hat, and an empty vial labeled laudanum, lying on the bank. He gave the alarm, and search being made, the man was found in the creek dead. It is supposed he was laboring under a fit of insanity at the time. He leaves a wife.

DES MOINES, Sept. 2.—Mrs. Neal Anderson committed suicide near Chariton last Wednesday. She first attempted suicide last Monday, by taking strychnine, but recovered from the effects of the poison. On Wednesday, while her husband was preparing to take her to see some of her friends, he heard the report of a gun in the house. Hastening to the house, he found his wife in the agonies of death, having shot herself through the head with a musket.

Mexican Cattle-Thieves on the Texas Frontier.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Sept. 2.—Cattle-thieving on the Texas border has been resumed with unusual vigor. About 200 fine beeves were crossed into Mexico, near Guerro, a few days ago, and boldly driven on the highway to Montery by the thieves, without the slightest interference on the part of the Mexican officials. These depredations are of daily occurrence, robbing this section of Texas of cattle at the rate of 1,000 animals each month.

Ohio Knights Templar.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 2.—The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar, of Ohio, assembled in this city this morning. Delegates representing twenty State lodges are present. The annual address was delivered by Grand Commander Enoch T. Carson, and reports were presented from the Grand officers. A grand parade took place this afternoon, the Knights presenting a magnificent appearance. Commandery No. 1, of Detroit, was also present and participated in the exercises.

Burglars Frustrated.

LEAVENWORTH, Ks., Sept. 2.—Burglars bored through the safe of the German Savings Bank, last night, and no doubt would have obtained $100,000 if an alarm of fire in South Leavenworth, and the presence of many persons on the street, had not frightened them off. The fire destroyed the residence of the Rev. J. D. Leavett. Loss, $3,000; fully insured.

A Fight with Mexican Murderers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—A dispatch from San Diego this evening says Sheriff Tyner, of Yuma, and John Burkhart, who pursued the Mexicans who murdered Lumley at Kenyon Station, Arizona, overtook them at New River. A fight ensued, when one Mexican was shot and captured. The others escaped.

Capture and Escape of a Defaulter.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OMAHA, Sept. 2.—George Douglas, recently proprietor of the Wyoming Hotel, in this city, who borrowed large amounts of money from citizens here, was recently arrested in Michigan, on the charge of being a defaulter, and brought to Gibbon, Neb., and lodged in jail, to-day made his escape, and has not yet been captured.

Hot Weather.

CANTON, Ill., Sept. 2.—The weather continues very warm. Mercury 104 degrees in the shade at 2 p. m. Crops are suffering from the drought. Fruit of all kinds will be short. A great deal of sickness prevails.

Daring Feats of an Aeronaut.

BELOIT, Wis., Sept. 1.—Mr. R. A. Palmer, the aeronaut, gave a fine exhibition to a large audience at the Beloit Driving Park on last Friday. The day was clear and calm, and his large balloon rose in almost a direct line. Mr. Palmer had no basket, nor was he tied or secured to the trapeze or rings on which he performed his hazardous feats. The balloon being inflated and held down by twenty men, the aeronaut seated himself on the trapeze-bar and cried, "Let go, everybody," when the balloon went up like a shot. When at the height of 1,000 feet, Palmer let go the ropes, and, falling backward, hung by his toes to the bar; his toes slipped from the bar, and as he dropped his hands caught the two rings which were suspended eight feet below the trapeze; his feet swung downward, and he was seen hanging by one hand to a ring, waving his handkerchief to the wondering mortals below. This feat has never before been attempted, and Palmer performed it here for the first time. His daring and skillful performances, which were continued until the balloon began to descend, were brilliant and thrilling.

Mr. Palmer is about 22 years old, and has made more than 160 balloon ascensions.

FIRES.

A Brewery, Etc., at Detroit Burned—Loss, $30,000—A $75,000 Fire in Pittsburgh.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 2.—At 3 o'clock this morning the Republic brewery, on Elmwood avenue, was destroyed by fire. It has been unoccupied for some time, but had just been put in order for operation again. A huge storehouse, barn, and dwelling also burned. The total loss is over $30,000; insurance, $23,900. All the insurance, except $1,200 in the North Missouri, was in Eastern companies.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Sept. 2.—A special to the *Chronicle* from Newcastle, Pa., states that at 9 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the Knox House stables, in the rear of the Knox House. The fire spread rapidly, burning the following business places: Abel Fisher, flour and feed store; George Henderson, dry goods; A. Cubbison & Sons, jewelers; R. P. Robinson, tobacco and news depot; J. M. McNair, merchant tailor; J. N. Ewer & Sons, dry goods; J. H. Gilliland, fancy goods, and everything pertaining to the Knox House. The merchants generally saved their goods, but in a damaged state. The total loss on building and goods will not be less than $75,000. Probably half the loss is covered by insurance. The fire is thought to have been the act of an incendiary. Much credit is due the Sharon Fire Department for their response to the call for help.

FORT WAYNE.

Discharged from Custody—Injured by a Fall.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Sept. 2.—Tim McCarty, an alleged accessory to Margaret Wolff, accused of committing infanticide here last week, was discharged from custody on account of insufficient evidence. Margaret is still in jail awaiting the action of the Grand Jury, but is generally supposed innocent.

A lad named Koening fell thirty-five feet, from the top of a walnut tree, alighting on his side. No bones were broken, but he is badly injured.

Railroad Accidents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Sept. 2.—Michael Burke, a railroad employe, was knocked down by a switch-engine about 7 o'clock to-night and fatally injured, nearly every bone in his body being broken, and his hands and feet mashed. He was about 50 years of age and leaves a family.

Illness of Bishop Morris, of Ohio.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, O., Sept. 2.—J. A. Morris, Senior Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is lying at the point of death at his house in this city. He is not expected to live through the night.

Census of Leavenworth.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 2.—The census of this city is just completed by the Assessors, under the provisions of the new law of the State, and shows the population to be 28,067, an increase of 8,129 since 1870.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Three weeks ago, George Keyes, a banker, started for Colorado, from Des Moines, to buy cattle. A telegram was received yesterday that he had died suddenly at Sidney, Neb.

Runaway Accidents.

MONMOUTH, Ill., Sept. 2.—A team attached to a sewing-machine wagon ran off yesterday, smashing up things generally, and breaking Mr. Pope's (the driver) arm, and killing one horse and badly injuring the other.

Fatal and Destructive Lightning.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—Lightning last evening killed two men in Melrose Bay, in Peabody, and did much damage in Salem, Lynn, Peabody, etc.

Base Ball.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Base ball: Mutuals, 8; Washingtons, 0.

Watertown, Mass., Live-Stock Market.

WATERTOWN, Mass., Sept. 2.—Beef cattle—Receipts, 1,820. The market has improved on cattle and good stock has been selling at full prices. Sales of choice at 10c; extra, $2.00@2.50; first quality, $8.00@8.50; second, $6.00@7.50; third, $4.00@5.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 7,935. Market fairly active and business good, some of the best lots sold at ½c advance, but most transactions were at last week's quotations. Sales in lots 3@4c; each extra, $4.50@5.50; spring lambs, 6@7½c per lb.

Kansas City Cattle Market.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 2.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,478; shipments, 1,200. The supply was mostly through Texas, with light inquiry. Sales—Through Texas steers at $1.50 to $2.25; do cows, $1.45 to $2.00; wintered Texas steers, $2.60 to $3.00.

Hogs—Prices nominal at $3.60 to $3.75.

A Southern Tragedy.

The Opelousas (La.) *Journal* of Aug. 15 is responsible for the following: "Down in the Parish of St. Martin an old widow lady, whose children had all married off and left her alone, had been persuaded to sell her little place and live with them. She sold her land, buildings, and improvements one day for $2,000, and received the money in cash on the spot, in her own house, where the act of sale was passed before two witnesses, the number required by law, and who witnessed also the paying of the money. In a short time she was to give possession, but she remained in the house the night following the sale, all alone, or with no masculine adult inmates, as was her custom. That night two negro burglars broke into the house and demanded her money or her life. She gave it to them, but begged them to let her have $100 of it as she owed that amount, and wanted to pay the debt, when she would be satisfied. They finally consented to let her keep the $100. They then ordered her to make some coffee for them to drink. In doing so, she bethought herself of some strychnine she had in the house, and quietly dropped it in the pot of steaming coffee, and placed it on the table with cups, spoons, and sugar, for them to pour out and sweeten to their taste. This they did, and drank in a jolly mood, each one having $950 in his pocket. But in a few minutes the tables were turned. One gave up the ghost where he sat at the table in his chair, and the other got up, staggered off a few feet and tumbled over into eternity. The good old lady recovered her money, and on examining the persons of the black, burglarious robbers, they turned out to be the two witnesses to the act of sale, both white men blackened for the occasion—both her neighbors, and one was her cousin."

The Transatlantic Balloon.

The New York *Graphic* announces that its Transatlantic balloon will be on exhibition, at the Capitoline grounds, in Brooklyn, from the 6th inst. to the time of ascension, which will probably be on the afternoon of the 10th. The following statistical description will give some idea of what the balloon is, and what it cost:

Length of the nine great sections, feet each	178
Width, feet	36
Height when inflated, feet	116
Diameter when inflated, feet	110
Circumference when inflated, feet	335
Extreme height from crown of balloon to keel of boat, feet	160
Height of car, feet	15
Length of life-boat, feet	24
Cloth required, yards	4,316
Sewing, miles	10
Rope used, feet, over	5,000
Gas required to fill the balloon, cubic feet	600,000
Weight of entire apparatus, pounds	7,000
Cost nearly	$15,000

The Negroes and Whites in Mississippi.

The Memphis *Appeal* thus reports some remarks made at Grenada by Ham Carter, a Mississippi negro leader: "It happens," said Ham, "that you, not we, must succumb. You may not like it, but there is no help for you. We have the numbers, and do not propose to yield an inch. You think this Radical, half-negro, half carpet-bag mongrel Government, as you call it, insufferable. It will become more and more into'erable to you. You must educate all these colored people. We make you pay now for four months' schooling for our children; you shall pay for nine months per annum. You must stand aside, too, and be satisfied to see us manage all the affairs of the county and State. You don't like it. I see you don't," continued Ham, "and if you can't bear it and can't get into that new State of beatitude you were fixing up at Jackson, Tenn., a few days ago, let me advise you, young man, let me urge you affectionately—go West."

CITY ITEMS.

The Firemen's and Franklin Base-Ball Clubs will play a game of ball this afternoon, at half-past 2 o'clock, at the Twenty-third street grounds. The game will be the second of the series for the amateur championship. A good game is anticipated.

Monday afternoon an unknown woman drove up to the house of a Mrs. Schulz, and took away with her a little girl named Anthona Schulz, both parents being absent at the time. The girl is 13 years of age, has light hair and complexion and blue eyes, is small of stature, rather stout, and clad in a light blue striped dress, and white hat with flowers.

A young sailor named John Martin was missed from the schooner Mariner about 9:20 p. m. Aug. 28, about 30 miles north of Chicago and 3 miles from the shore. Shortly after he was missed another sailor, named John Davis, missed $73. It is supposed that Martin had provided himself with a life-preserver and cast himself overboard.

An Irishman named John Lendago, the painter of the building in which are Justices Boyden and DeWolf's courts, while cleaning a window in the third story, slipped and fell to the sidewalk, which at the spot is wooden. Dr. Stitt, who was immediately called in, examined the man and stated that, although no bones are broken, he feared his injuries were serious internally, and would end fatally. The unfortunate man has a wife and two children dependent upon his exertions.

NEWS PARAGRAPHS.

The Stark County (Ill.) *News* says the farmers residing in the east part of that county threaten to haul their grain to the river unless the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy folks come down with their freight tariff.

—A North Carolina tax-collector ran away with $7. It was enough to get out of the State.

—Altogether some twenty-one steamboats are engaged in the Upper Mississippi River trade. In 1860 there were about sixty employed, including five that made the round trip from Pittsburgh to St. Paul.

—Three different parties—one from Henry, Ill., one from Aroma, and one from Niles, Mich., are now considering this locality as a point for the manufacture of paper. All are quite favorably impressed, and we feel sure that one or more will locate at this place.—*Wilmington (Ill.) Advocate.*

—A barber at Lampasas, Texas, thought it was queer he had never seen a white door-knob in that State, and he put one on his front door. No sooner was the job finished than the citizens began to fire at the choice target, and the barber retired to the cellar until the knob was shot off. His door opens now with a string running through a bullet-hole.

—They must have had a "loud" time at a college commencement in Indianola, Iowa, recently. A girl opened the exercises with an oration on the "Congressional Salary-Grab," the poet-laureate of the occasion followed it up by a vivid description of the "Throne of Perdition," and the closing speaker dwelt on the "Progress of Republics and the Ruins of Empire."

—Has the St. Louis Mutual Life Insurance Company engaged the services of the Associated Press Agent at that point? The question "Who pays?" is about as pertinent in this as in another insurance controversy now being fought out through the medium of the press.—*Toledo Commercial.*

—Western papers are giving the Associated Press people that sort of castigation which is styled "particular fits" because they kept the telegraph open until 3 a. m., to report that Prof. Swallowtail, or something of that sort, had read a paper before the Association of Science on the all-absorbing question: "Do snakes swallow their young?" They seem to think it rather worse than reports of women's rights meetings, base ball matches, deaths resulting from trying to drink a quart of whisky, and that sort of stirring news.

—A daughter of R. W. Porter, residing near Monmouth, Ill., while making her bed the other day, discovered a rattlesnake comfortable coiled up between the sheets. Immediately after, the people of Monmouth thought the corporation law against steam whistles had been violated.

—A writer in the Savannah *News* says of the Hon. B. H. Hill: "If losing $50,000 in a few years at planting can qualify a man for giving advice to agriculturists, then is it peculiarly appropriate that Farmer Hill should lecture at county fairs and give the barly yeomanry of Georgia the benefit of his skill and experience."

—The other day, in Mansfield, Ohio, a gentleman who owned a fine cow thought to break her of a bad habit of jumping into his garden. He loaded up his old shot-gun with pepper and salt and proceeded to give her a dose, as a preventive of cholera and a corrective of jumping fences. He was somewhat surprised to see the cow keel over, draw a few short breaths, and depart to the happy cow-land. He had forgotten to remove the ramrod after loading.

—At the last session of the Board of Supervisors of McHenry County, they instructed the County Treasurer to use the money received from Gen. Farnsworth, as his share of the "back-pay," towards paying the general indebtedness of the county. The Board of Supervisors of this county have failed thus far to give our Treasurer any instructions about using the portion received by this county, but it has nevertheless been used by him for the payment of county orders issued on the general fund, and no questions were asked by the parties receiving it where the money came from.—*Rockford Journal.*

—George M. Moulton, brother of C. C. Moulton, of this city, was run over by a loaded wagon at Feeding Hills Saturday afternoon, and so injured that he died within an hour. He was at work for Willis Huntley, and both men were on their way to the field, when, in some way, Moulton fell from the wagon, and one of the wheels passed over his chest. He was 46 years old, and unmarried. His uncle was killed by a falling tree not long ago. His nephew was entangled in some machinery, and met his death in a sawmill soon after; his brother-in-law was killed by one of the Connecticut River Railroad trains, and his own brother and another brother-in-law by the fall of a depot in Troy. But one man of the family has died a natural death.—*Springfield Republican.*

—The Fond du Lac *Journal* states that they have delegations there almost daily, for some time past, from New Cassell, relating the grievances of that thrifty little town in the matter of the location of their railroad depot. They represent that the N. W. U. R. R. Directors threaten that they will locate the depot a mile and a half away from that village unless a grant of certain lands be made to the Company. This demand the people of New Cassell consider a breach of good faith and of their implied contract. They say that it was promised themselves and to the people of the adjoining Town of Ashford that the depot should be located at the point nearest to the village and most convenient for both in case these towns should give a bonus of $15,000 in bonds. These towns did give that amount, and now demand that the promise on the other side should be fulfilled. According to the representations of the New Cassell men, their demands that the depot shall be located as proposed appears to be very just and reasonable.

—An appreciative correspondent of the Brooklyn *Union* writes sadly: "Niagara Falls has had its day, we fear." The reason given is the stereotyped one, "rapacity of hotel-keepers, drivers, and shop-keepers." Now those who go to Niagara to see the natural wonders of the place can do so without patronizing the shop-keepers or drivers. Let them do their shopping at home and do their sight-seeing on foot. As to